FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

MR. GILMER'S RESOLUTION.

In the course of a debate in the House on Thursday last, several of the gentlemen composing the Conference Committees of the Democrats, Anti-Lecompton Democrats, and Southern Opposition, gave an account of the transactions at their meeting resulting in an agreement upon the resolutions (in our last) as a substitute for those offered by Messrs. Clark and Gilmer. Mr. Gilmer said:—

With the permission of the gentleman from Maryland, [Mr. Harris,] I will state the circumstances under which that paper was agreed to. This gathering of friends was not a matter sought by me; but I was advised that friends representing the different political sentiments in this Congress, (leaving out the Republican party,) were requested to confer together. We met—not all whose names were suggested, but nearly all—I believe, ten in number. Our meeting together was certainly for good, for quiet, and for peace. After consulting together, we came to the conclusion, among other things, that, as a substitute for the resolution before the House and the various points of order, we would endeavor to prevail upon our friends upon all sides to withdraw their various points of order, and the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. Winslow] was to present to the House, with the consent, if possible, of the gentleman from Missouri, this resolution which we then agreed upon as a substitute for the resolution of the gentleman from Missouri, [Mr. Clark.]

Those gentlemen were unanimously of opinion that the resolution which was agreed to be presented, under the circumstances which I have stated, would put an end to this discussion, and would embrace all that any conservative man, whether from the East, West, North, or South, would desire to have said upon that subject. I was of that opinion then; I am of that opinion now; and I believe if our friends who have made those points of order will withdraw them, I think the House will readily put an end to this discussion, whether my friend from Missouri [Mr. Clark] agree to it or not; for I did not believe my friend from Missouri would withdraw his resolution, and he now says he will not. But if everybody would remain silent, I thought we would force, kindly, upon my friend from Missouri the resolution agreed upon by that committee.

Mr. Clark interrupted to say that nothing could induce him to withdraw his resolution. "If it be the purpose of this [the Democratic] side of the House, in conjunction with other gentlemen, to modify my resolution, they have the power, as a matter of course; but they will have to do it over my protest and over my discussion. I intend, if I have the power, to put down any and all attempts to evade a square vote on my resolution. It must be met fairly and squarely by my own party as well as by every other party of the House."

Mr. Gilmer. An allusion has been made, in a manner which does great injustice to twenty-four honorable members of this House, for which there is no foundation and in which there is *no truth*. It is but just to them that I should explain that the substitute which I offered embodied the sentiment of the party with which I act; and the man who intimates that it was offered with the design of covering anybody or any party, does himself gross injustice and indulges in a delusion. It was offered, not to cover any party or individual, but because it recites many things which are useful, and ought to be called to the attention of Congress and the nation; and further, because it covers every possible declaration, so far as the Helper book is concerned, that is covered in the resolution of the gentleman from Missouri. Just as well might we say that the reading of a chapter of the Holy Scriptures was intended to operate for evil or wrong, as to say that this resolution by way of amendment was intended to cover the sentiments or acts of any party or any man. How was that substitute received? Did it receive any more favor at the hands of the Republicans than the original resolution did? What was the first motion made on the Republican side of the House? It was, as the Journal shows, to lay both the original resolution and the substitute on the table. And I believe that motion received from the Republicans a unanimous affirmative vote. But, sir, I was happy to find, when we came to compare notes with our Democratic friends, with the Lecompton Democrats and with the anti-Lecompton Democrats, that there was a concurrent sentiment that the resolution which we agreed upon was better than either. I am happy to say here that when that resolution is read, it will be found that it covers both in substance, tenor, and effect, the amendment offered by me; and perhaps its principal merit is that it embraces *all*, but in fewer words.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.—The Republicans last evening held a consultation, but the results have not been disclosed or the subjects of discussion which engaged their attention. It is quite certain, however, that they still hold fast to Mr. Sherman, Gov. Seward having expressed his opinion that it would be inexpedient to abandon him.

Inauguration of the New Governor of New Jersey.—Mr. Olden, Whig, was inaugurated as Governor of New Jersey on Tuesday. He made an address on the occasion which was strongly conservative. He declared himself in favor of the Fugitive Slave Law and opposed to the agitation of the Slavery question.

JUDGE DOUGLAS AND THE PRESIDENCY.

In the Senate, on Thursday last, Mr. Pugh, Ohio Democrat, made a speech on the troubles in his party connected with the territorial question, in the course of and after which there was a "rough and tumble" fight between Judge Douglas and any number of the Southern Democrats. Whatever the merits of the question discussed, about which we care little or nothing, and have nothing to say, the "Little Giant" was on top all the way through. He made no set speech and announced his intention not to do so until the assailants had finished their arraignment, when he would give it to them all "in a lump." But in reply to some remark of Mr. Clay of Ala., he held forth as follows; and we copy the remarks not only because of their manly tone and the public interest as to their author, but because of their application to another subject—the daily repeated threat of dissolution of the Union in case of the election of a Black Republican President, without waiting for an act of aggression. If we go into an election with the Black Republicans and they beat us fairly and squarely, the act of going into that election bars us from complaining of its result unless followed by aggressive action. The time to dissolve, if we mean to dissolve for that reason, is *before the election*. We must go into an election with no such view.

But to the speech. Mr. Douglas said:

"The Senator from Alabama tells me that if he did not suppose that I had changed my opinions, he would never have extended to me the right hand of fellowship as a Democrat. Well, sirs, I do not know that my Democracy would have suffered much if he never had. I am willing to compare records with him as a Democrat. I never make speeches proclaiming to the world that I will bolt a convention if I cannot get my man nominated, and threatening to break up the Democratic party if the little faction to which the speaker belongs cannot control it; and then talk about the right hand of Democratic fellowship! Sir, that Senator has placed himself beyond the pale of Democratic fellowship by the pronunciamento that he will not abide the decision of the national convention, if the speeches which I see attributed to him in the newspapers are true. I do not understand this thing of belonging to an organization, going into a convention, abiding the result if you win, and bolting if you lose. I never thought that was deemed fair dealing in any profession. If you took the winnings when you gained I always thought you had to pay your bets when you lost. A man who tells me and the world that he only goes into conventions to abide the result in the event of their deciding in his favor has no right to talk about extending the hand of Democratic fellowship.

Now, sir, I have the kindest feelings towards the gentleman personally. He has a right to differ from me; he has a right to bolt the Charleston convention; he has a right to proclaim to the world beforehand that he means to do so; but he has no right to go into the convention unless he intends to abide by the result. He has no right to claim to belong to the organization and say that he intends to bolt the nominees; and hence, I say to that Senator, with all kindness, that, if he does not extend to me the right hand of Democratic fellowship, I shall survive the stroke. If I should happen to be a candidate before, and the nominee of, the Charleston convention, and he should vote against me, I am not certain that it would diminish my majority in his own State; and I say it with all due respect to him. I am not courting his support. Permit me to say to that Senator it will be time enough for him to threaten that he will not vote for me when I ask him to do it. Permit me to say further to him, that I think I am doing quite as much honor to him if I consent to accept his vote as he will do me by offering it.

I am not seeking a nomination. I am willing to take one provided I can assume it on principles that I believe to be sound; but in the event of your making a platform that I could not conscientiously execute in good faith if I were elected, I will not stand upon it and be a candidate. Why? I will never be guilty of the act of being elected on a platform and kicking it over the moment I am elected. I can vote for one man as a choice of evils between two, although I do not agree with him in all things. When there are two men presented to me, with one of whom I agree in all things, except on one point, and I differ from the other totally, I can vote for the man with whom I most nearly agree. I can vote for a nominee on a platform upon which I would not stand as a candidate myself; for, after having elected him, so far as we differed, I would continue to differ from him as President, and so far as we agreed I would sustain him as President.

When threats are made of not extending the hand of Democratic fellowship, I should like to understand who it is that has a right to say who is in the party and who not. I believe that more than two thirds of the Democracy of the United States are with me on this disputed point. James Buchanan received about eighteen hundred thousand votes at the last election—twelve hundred thousand, of them in the free States, and something over six hundred thousand I believe, in the slaveholding States; and you have heard it said by the Senator from Ohio, and I believe it, that ninety nine out of every hundred Democrats in the northern States agree with him and me on this question. Then one third of the Democratic party is going to read out the remaining two thirds! Your candidate will have a good chance of election if you shall have done it, will he not?"

Union Meetings.—A very large meeting, called to express the devotion of the citizens to the Union and their aversion to Brown's unhappy design, was held at Albany on Friday. As soon as the organization had been completed, Mr. Henry J. Raymond of the N. Y. Times was called for; and spoke at some length upon the necessity of assuring the South, in its present agitated state, of the substantial conservatism of Northern sentiment and of Northern indisposition to interfere with their peculiar institution where guarnteed by law. Ex-Gov. Seymour followed Mr. Raymond in a speech of great eloquence; and a series of terse and vigorous resolutions were adopted.

A very large Union demonstration at Bangor, Me., on Wednesday evening, was addressed by Hon. George Evans and Mr. Charles Jarvis, of Ellwsorth. The resolutions declare that property in slaves is constitutionally entitled to the same protection as any other class of property; and that the Bangor people are ready to afford all manner of aid to their Southern brethren in maintaining their rights under the Constitution, as interpreted by the Supreme Court.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 19, 1860.

A LETTER FROM SHERMAN.—The Black Republican candidate for Speaker of the House of Representatives wrote a letter to a committee which got up a public dinner in Philadelphia last week, of which the following is the material part:—

"Events have recently occurred which the reason and justice of the country deplore and condemn, not only as wrong in themselves, but calculated to loosen the ties of fraternity and fellowship by which our people should be bound together. The unworthy attempts of partizans to charge the responsibility of those individual acts upon a whole section, and to arraign it before the world as sympathizing with such criminality, has provoked a feeling of deep indignation, because of this shameful injustice. The North knows its duties and its rights, and means to fulfil the one and to assert the other in the Union and under the Constitution. It has no desire to infringe upon any right of the South, nor to encourage, palliate, or justify outrages upon or invasions of its territory, or any means by which they may be incited, nor to disturb those relations of brotherhood by which we have grown into the dignity and proportions of a great nation.

"The Constitution was framed and adopted in a spirit of conciliation and mutual concession. If we do not inherit all the virtues, we may at least cherish the precept and the example of the fathers who perfected that work of wisdom and patriotism. In the dark hours of the Republic, when civil commotion threatened perils more serious than the rash ravings of disunionists and agitators now do, that Constitution proved to be our refuge and safety. Let us cling to it in this period of discord and strife as the best hope and guide, each section vieing with the other in renewing its devotion to all the compromises under which it was formed and all the obligations which it imposes. Accepted with this purpose, there will be no North or South, no East or West, but a contented and happy people, enjoying the blessings and sharing the prosperity of a common and glorious Union. With high respect,

JOHN SHERMAN."

"Messrs. Carey, McMichael, Ingersoll, and others."

Now who would desire more conservative sentiments than these? Yet the very man who wrote them gave a written recommendation of the most incendiary book ever published against the South; and is now the candidate for Speaker of the bitterest enemies the South ever had in Congress. Are these his real sentiments? If so, he must have been greatly moved by recent events and by public opinion. We greatly fear, however, that the vision of the Speaker's chair has produced this letter. To all interrogations and imputations in the House he stands mute, on the plea that he cannot answer while the Clark resolution, virtually declaring him unfit to be Speaker, is pending. But that appears to us to be a flimsey pretence. If he committed a mistake by endorsing Helper's book without knowing its contents (which no sensible or honest man ought to have done) does he not owe it to himself to set himself right, if there were a thousand Clark resolutions staring him in the face? To us it looks as if he makes this a pretext for withholding an explanation which might lose him some votes from the ultra abolitionists.

GOV. WINSLOW.—As Chairman of the Democratic Committee of five, appointed at the caucus held on the first meeting of Congress, to manage matters for the party until the organization of the House, our Representative has occupied a very prominent position, and has maintained the interests of his party, not only with skill and ability, but, with some slight exceptions, with a courteous bearing that has conciliated men of other parties, and helped to relieve the contest of some of the bitterness and malignity which have characterized it. Gov. Winslow is a thorough going party man, but his constituents of all parties will doubtless be pleased to know that he is duly appreciated as a gentleman and statesman.

From among several compliments paid to him, we select the following from the Washington correspondence of the N. Y. Times:—

"Mr. Winslow has certainly a good deal in him, concealed under a rather common-place appearance; but he improves steadily as we know him better, and must be recognized as one of the ripest party officers on the floor. Highly educated and accomplished—a linguist versed in many European languages—Mr. Winslow has studied the theory of statesmanship faithfully, and there are few questions of organization or political conduct which can arise, towards the solution of which he cannot furnish an apposite quotation or precedent from the pages of Edmund Burke or the speeches of Chatham."

ADVERTISING GRATIS.—We learn from the New York papers that 100,000 copies of Helper's incendiary book have been sold, that the sale is on the increase, that Southern as well as Northern men buy it; and that until the present most unprofitable debate about it arose in Congress, the book was comparatively a failure. One New York paper says, "The book has been made so notorious, and is so universally the subject of conversation, that every man who mingles at all in society feels the necessity of being familiar with its contents." We do not at all agree to this. We could not be tempted to read a line of it. We never have read, much less would we publish, a line of it. Silent contempt is the right way to treat such an effusion of a thief. And the last of all persons who should notice it, print it, or make speeches about it, are Southern people, Southern newspapers, and Southern Congressmen.

THE "IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT" IN TEXAS.—A letter of the 6th inst. from a friend in Washington county, Texas, mentions that "a Northern man was found a few days ago suspended to a limb for sympathizing with Capt. Brown and horse-stealing."

A MISTAKE.—In the course of some remarks upon a paragraph in the Observer, the Charlotte Democrat says, as if in allusion to it, "that if some of our opposition friends don't like to hear Mr. G.'s imprudent course condemned and exposed, let them stop abusing democrats for not voting for him."

We have not "abused" democrats for not voting for him. We do not think that many, if any, of the Southern Opposition have done so. What we and they have done, besides repelling with proper warmth unfounded charges, is this: The Session of Congress had scarcely begun when the Southern Opposition were attacked in the House and in the newspapers as derelict of duty to the South in not joining the Democrats and voting for their candidate for Speaker. There were grave objections to their doing so even in a case of necessity, but putting those aside they have successfully defended themselves by showing what the Democrat knows just as well as we do, that they cannot effect anything by voting for the Democratic candidate—*from the beginning of the session to this day the Democrats have never had a candidate who could have been elected if every one of the Southern Opposition had voted for him:* and by further showing that one of their own number, a true Southern man, quite as true as any Democrat in the United States, *can be elected* whenever the Democrats will vote for him. That is the head and front of our offending. If the Democrats are as anxious to defeat the Republicans as they profess to be, let them vote for a man who can be elected. The country, like ourselves, may otherwise distrust their professions.

So far as we are concerned, except that the creditors of the government are suffering for money due them and that the government will need money to go on, we do not regard an organization as of much importance. Congress has become a great mischief-maker, and the election of the members makes more mischief and keeps the country in a turmoil. Better for the country had there been no session of Congress for twenty years; better still could there be none in the next twenty years. Whether it can or cannot be done, and as to that we do not know, we shall be glad to see an organization for one day or for two days, with the distinct understanding that nothing is to be done but to pass the appropriation bills and then go back to the present position, in which they might stay till doomsday without harm to any body but themselves. It is something of a disgrace to the country, it is true. But this is a big place, and has stood and can stand a great deal of bad government and disgraceful conduct in official stations.

CIRCUMSTANCES ALTER CASES.—A great outcry is made by the Democratic press in relation to Mr. Gilmer, because of the cases of Worth and others in his District. Of course this is all for a little party capital. But mark the difference in that case and in this: Kentucky is a Democratic State, Governor, Legislature and all; on the 10th inst., in the entrance Hall of the Kentucky Capitol, Cassius M. Clay made an out-and-out Seward speech to a large audience; *he was not interrupted*. What he said cannot be admitted into our columns, or we would publish extracts from his speech, to show what is tolerated by the Kentucky fire-eating Democracy, without being abused for it.

MR. GILMER AND THE HELPER BOOK.—We are glad to say that the Charlotte Democrat disclaims having sought to injure Mr. Gilmer last Summer by publishing the charge against him of having, in an improper way, the Helper book. Its disclaimer is a fitting rebuke to those who did, as well as creditable to itself.

The Salisbury Banner disclaims any unkind feeling towards the Observer;—on the contrary, it professes a "grateful" feeling. We are glad to hear, what we could not have imagined from its course. It attempts to justify the publication of a personal attack upon us, by asserting that we had most shamefully assaulted Mr. Fisher, that we had repeatedly attacked him, &c. This we deny, emphatically, and defy the Banner to show that it is true. It is not true, as our readers know. But it it had been true, Mr. Fisher would not have been refused a place to reply in our own columns; and our understanding of "the usages of the profession," at least what they ought to be, is, that no brother Editor shall be personally assailed and vilified through our columns by any body. Even a decent defence by a public officer or private individual ought to be tendered to the paper which attacked him before being published elsewhere. The propriety of this Mr. Fisher himself admitted when he said he would send to the Patriot a reply to a communication in that paper.

A newspaper has no right to do injustice. The Banner did us gross wrong by publishing Mr. Fisher's statements and refusing to publish our denials of them. So far as it could it has placed us in a false and injurious position before its readers—(with kind and grateful feelings towards us too.) It does not mend the matter to say that Mr. Fisher "wrote over his own name." A libel is equally a libel whether anonymous or avowed.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Monday, Mr. Bigler, of Pa., introduced a bill for the suppression of invasion of one State or Territory by another. Referred to select Committee on the Harper's Ferry affair.

Mr. Clingman spoke on sectional troubles.

In executive session, the nomination of the Hon. C. J. Faulkner as Minister to France was confirmed.

On Tuesday, Gen. Bowman of the official paper was elected printer to the Senate by *one* majority. He was the administration candidate, and the Democratic majority in the Senate is large.

In the House of Representatives, on Monday, Mr. Underwood, Georgia Democrat, held forth for 3½ hours in a "Southern Rights" speech.

On Tuesday, Mr. Hutchins, of Ohio, (B. R.,) offered a plurality resolution. Mr. Branch, of N. C., wished it to be withdrawn, but this was opposed by the Black Republicans. In the debate which followed, Mr. Hickman accused Northern Democrats of being factious and under Southern influence. Mr. McClernand, of Ill., said that Hickman was a traitor to the democracy, a follower of Seward and a tool of the Black Republicans. Mr. Pryor denounced Hickman's assertion as false, and then followed quite a lively time. No vote.

Re-Election of U. S. Senator.—The Hon. James Harlan, Republican, has been re-elected Senator by the Legislature of Iowa, for six years from the 4th of March, 1861.

SUPREME COURT OF N. C.

The following opinions of this tribunal were delivered on yesterday:

By PEARSON, C. J. In *doe ex dem*, Faison vs. Carver of Sampson, affirming the judgment. In Hollomon vs. Langdon, from Brunswick, affirming the judgment. In McDiarmid vs. McMillan, in equity, from Richmond, dismissing the bill. In Jones vs. Hall, in equity from Jones, dismissing the bill.

By BATTLE, J. In *doe ex dem* Bailey vs. Bailey, from Anson, affirming the judgment. In Baker vs. Potter from Beaufort, reversing the judgment and directing a *venire de novo*. In McFadyen vs. Bryan, in equity, from New Hanover, reversing the order in the Court of Equity. In Roper vs. Roper, in equity, from Richmond, directing a decree according to the opinion.

By MANLY, J. In Scoggin vs. Dalrymple from Moore, affirming the judgment. In Jenkins vs. Moore, in equity, from Bertie, injunction made perpetual. In Shephard vs. Shephard, in equity from New Hanover, directing a decree. In Jones vs. Underwood from Stanly, dismissing the bill. *Raleigh Press.*

Superior Court.—We learn that the Judges will ride the Spring Circuit as follows:

Judge Bailey,	Edenton.
" Manly's successor,	Newbern.
" Saunders,	Raleigh.
" Shepherd,	Hillsborough.
" Dick,	Wilmington.
" Caldwell,	Salisbury.
" Heath,	Asheville.

Raleigh Standard.

By arrangement between the Judges, Judge Shepherd will ride this instead of the Hillsborough circuit; Judge Dick, Edenton circuit; and Judge Bailey, Hillsborough circuit.—OBS.

Meeting of the Board of Directors of the N. C. Railroad Company.—The Board of Directors of this company met at the Company Shops on the 13th inst.

The following Directors were present: Chas. F. Fisher, president, Gen. McRae, Ralph Gorrell and Giles Mebane, on the part of the individual stockholders; and John I. Shaver, Paul C. Cameron, Robert P. Dick, William T. Dortch, Daniel M. Barringer, Phil. Hawkins, Sam'l Hargrave, on the part of the State—Dr. Bellamy, one of the State Directors, only being absent.

A semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent. per annum was declared on the two million of State preferred stock.

The operations of the road during the last half year show a handsome increase of business.

The duties of the Master of Road were divided into Eastern and Western divisions, and it was resolved to appoint two Division Masters instead of one Road Master, as heretofore—the salary of the one to be divided between the two.

The salary of the Master Machinist was reduced for the new officer, the former one, Mr. Roberts, having resigned.

The new Treasurer of the Company, Mr. P. B. Ruffin, is giving very general satisfaction to the Board.—*Salisbury Banner.*

[There is a mistake in the above. The State has but one million of preferred stock. The dividend of 3 per cent., $30,000, goes to the Sinking Fund.—OBSERVER.]

Strange Coincidence.—The Salisbury *Watchman* finds fault with the management of the N. C. R. R. freight department, and forthwith the Fayetteville Observer has some complaint too, and right upon the heels of the Observer comes the Greensboro' Patriot with more. Singular coincidence, very.—*Salisbury Banner.*

This being all that the Banner can say, it must be taken for granted that the complaints of the Watchman, and Observer, and Patriot, are admitted to be well founded.

An Associate Editor Appointed.—At a late meeting of the Executive Committee, to whom the business affairs of the North Carolina Presbyterian have been entrusted, Rev. John M. Sherwood of Washington, N. C., was unanimously elected co-editor. Mr. Sherwood has signified his acceptance of the post, provided the Presbytery of Orange consent to a dissolution of his present pastoral relation. Among the many qualifications which Mr. S. will bring to the discharge of his duties, will be the experience derived from a long acquaintance with the practical details of the business; and this, together with his ample literary attainments, justifies us in assuring our subscribers that the Presbyterian will be more interesting and attractive than ever before.

N. C. Pres.

List of Delegates.—List of Delegates from New Hanover county, to the Opposition Convention, to be held at Raleigh on the 22nd February, appointed by the Chairman of the Whig and American meeting in Wilmington on the evening of the 13th inst.

Gen. James Owen, Dr. F. J. Hill, Jas Cassidey, Wm. A. Wright, Jas. G. Burr, Geo. Davis, Rob't. H. Cowan, F. D. Poisson, Jno. A. Parker, J. E. Pierce, J. J. Lippitt, Isaac Northrop, Geo. R. French, E. A. Keith, Donald MacRae, Wm. Hyde, A. M. Waddell, O. P. Meares, Dr. W. P. Hill, R. Burr, James F. Post, C. C. Morse, F. S. Moore, D. S. Cowan, Julius Moore, Wm. J. Love, Wm. L. Smith, Wm. J. Yopp, Jos. H. Flanner, Dr. Jno. Swann.—*Wil. Herald.*

The Abolitionists in Randolph and Guilford.—We learn that his Honor Judge Dick is indefatigable in his efforts to bring the venders and circulators of Helper's book to Justice. He issued his warrant to the Sheriff of Guilford, directing him to make search in Randolph, and much additional evidence was obtained against Daniel Worth. The Judge had him brought out of jail, examined him, and required him to give bail in $5,000, to answer at the next term of Randolph Superior Court for incendiary preaching and for circulating incendiary documents in that County. Worth was remanded to jail in default of security.

We learn that Judge Dick has ordered the commanding officer to detail a Guard for the Greensboro' jail, so as to cut off all possibility of Worth's escape.

We learn further, that the prompt action taken with Worth, Wheeler, Harris, Turner, and Vestal, has struck terror into the abolition incendiaries in that quarter.—*Ral Standard.*

City Mortality.—From the return made by the Sexton of our City Cemetery, it appears that the number of interments therein, for the year ending 24th Nov. 1859, was 103—of which 98 were of the City proper, and 5 from outside the corporate limits.—*Raleigh Spirit of the Age.*

COTTON RECEIPTS.—2,427,800 bales, against 2,058,140 last year. Increase 369,660 bales.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, Jan. 18.

The Europa has arrived here from Liverpool, with dates to the 31st Dec.

Lord Macaulay died on the 28th, of disease of the heart, after an illness of two weeks.

The meeting of the Peace Congress has been postponed, and no day of meeting has yet been fixed. It was reported that Austria, Spain and Naples would not send Plenipotentiaries to Paris, unless the Pope is represented, but the truth of the report is doubted.

Commercial.—LIVERPOOL, Dec. 31.—Cotton, sales for the five days 45,000 bales; prices are easier but unchanged; holders offer freely, but there is no disposition to press sales. Uplands Fair 7¾d.; ditto Middling 6 6-16d. Stock in port 442,000 bales, including 301,000 American.—Flour dull. Wheat firm. Rosin firm at 4s. 3d. @ 4s. 4d. Spts. Turpentine steady at 34s.

Whig Policy Vindicated.—The New Orleans Bulletin, an able, consistent, and influential Whig journal, contains a timely and admirable article under the above caption. It aptly remarks that it is interesting to perceive how, at the first indication of the approach of danger, the people of the South see on the instant the absolute necessity that exists for returning to the Whig policy of home industry and self-dependence as the only real and reliable ground of safety. The Whigs ever inculcated this very policy. Their great leaders bore aloft the banners of home industry and self-protection. They constantly warned their countrymen against the danger of any other course. The encouragement and protection of home industry—what was it but the sum and substance of the Whig platform early and late, upon which all true Whigs planted themselves, and urged upon their fellow-citizens? And now after measureless denunciation has been heaped upon the heads of the advocates of this great conservative system, after most of its great chieftains have gone down to the grave, and the party declared broken up, after experimenting and following the political Will-o'-the-wisps hither and thither till the country is almost upon the verge of revolution and anarchy, it is distinctly seen and acknowledged by all classes in the South that this very Whig policy, so much reviled and condemned, is the true one for the South to pursue, and the only one that, in the emergency which is upon us, is worth a straw! The great Whig Champions are at length vindicated, their policy justified. Their opponents now clamor for the very measures which they have been accustomed so vehemently to denounce. Whatever will now produce home manufactures, home industry, self-dependence and home independence is hailed as the very desideratum that is most of all things required! The sober, second thought has overtaken the masses of the South, and the prejudice occasioned by party drill and party slogans having been dissipated, they see at once that they must of necessity return to this great system of industrial defence, or remain forever dependent upon others, when many of those others have shown a disposition to assume towards them a semi-hostile attitude. The people of the South now perceive that they must cut loose from the teachings of those politicians who are forever abusing manufacturing and manufacturers, and assume that character themselves, or remain as heretofore the hewers of wood and drawers of water to their shrewder and more enterprising neighbors.

Refusal of the State Capitol for a Union Meeting.—The Republican majority of the Assembly, by a party vote, refused the use of the Assembly Chamber for the Union meeting at Albany last evening. So customary has it been to grant it for public meetings, that Temperance Conventions, Agricultural meetings, Women's Rights Conventions, and Abolition meetings have hitherto been held there, and Dr. Cheever, Fred Douglass and other rabid disunionists have spoken within its walls. But a Union meeting must not be held there, at least so the Republican members of Assembly declare by their votes. We do not regret this. Since they are hostile to these movements in behalf of justice and fraternity between the North and the South, let them manifest it in their official action.

Nevertheless, the meeting at Albany was attended by a large and enthusiastic audience.

N. Y. Jour. of Com.

Large Sale of Negroes in Georgia.—The Savannah Republican of Friday says: We are indebted to Mr. Geo. W. Adams, for the following particulars of sales of negroes:

On Tuesday last, at Cuthbert, 108 negroes were sold to settle the business of Messrs. W. B. & B. G. Lockett, Railroad Contractors, one of whom is deceased. There has probably never been offered in Georgia so fine a lot of negroes at one time. Out of the 108, only 10 were children, and 25 women; of the remaining 73 men, one was 60 years old, another 37, and none of the balance over 32 years old. The terms were cash, and the prices paid were enormous; the average of the entire sale was $1,364. A mechanic brought $2,500.

The day previous, Monday, Gen. Jas. W. Armstrong sold 81 negroes at Montezuma; they were an ordinary collection, just such as would be gathered on a plantation. There were about 20 men, the remainder being women and children. The average was $1,100. Several of the men brought over $2,000. A girl of 11 years brought $1,465, and another a little younger $1,385. The terms were one and two years credit, with interest added in the face of the notes.

Non-Intercourse.—The Rockville (Ct.) Republican says that the American Mills of that village are running night and day, to supply orders from Virginia for a certain kind of cloth for military uniforms.

This is non-intercourse!!!!—*Chas. Courier.*

Ex-President Fillmore Going South.—The Mobile Mercury of the 19th says:—"Ex-President Fillmore has written to Mme. LeVert of his expectation of coming southward the coming winter, in which event, it is his intention to pay her a visit at her home in Mobile."

MARRIED,

On the 18th inst., by R. M. Orrell, Esq., Mr. JACOB L. THORNTON, of Brunswick county, to Miss LAURA A., daughter of Capt. Datus Jones, of this place.

DIED,

Near Tyler, Smith county, Texas, on the 23d Dec'r, Mrs. GRIZZELLA A. JERNIGAN, in the 36th year of her age—the wife of Martin Jernigan, late of Cumberland county, N. C.

Mrs. J., had for ten years been a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, and in all the relations of life she maintained an exemplary character, and endeared herself to all who knew her. She died as she had lived, an humble christian. She leaves many friends and relations in N. C., to mourn her loss.—COM.

THE DEAD OF 1859.

The year 1832 is known in modern history as the "aristocratic year of death," for the number and brilliancy of the famous names which star its long necrology. In that year Literature bade farewell to Goethe and to Scott; Science to Champollion and Cuvier. Then Bentham closed his eyes in peace upon the triumph of the English Reform bill; and Tenterden, the ruling passion strong in death, lifted himself from his pillow with his last breath to bid the "Gentlemen of the Jury" once more "retire!" Perier, the one premier who might perhaps have fixed a constitutional throne in France, and Mackintosh, Mme. de Stael's "Mr. Harmony," who criticised all parties and commanded none, passed away then together; social science lost Say, and phrenology Spurzheim, and learning the astutely laborious intellect of Butler. Then, too, faded out of a world in which he found no place to fit at once the greatness of his name and the frailty of his nature, the shadowy form of the Second Napoleon, whom Austrian soldiers bore to an Austrian grave with the Archdukes of his mother's house.

Such a year, indeed, deserved a place apart in the solemn Fasti of the world. But the year which ended on Saturday may claim to stand beside it for the wealth and ripeness of the great sheaves it has yielded to the old unwearied reaper. It has been a marvellous year in many ways, waking tremendous issues of war and trouble on either side the sea, of which no man can yet foresee the end. But had it been a still, slow year of prosperous peace, unshaken by the thunder of cannon, unmarked by the fiery cross of revolution and insurrection, the passionate conflict of great political principles, it would still be memorable in the annals of mankind. Ever and anon, amid the hurrying noises of the day, we have been startled by the fall of some majestic fame, which had stood as a pillar in the midst of the age. The mere catalogue of the dead of 1859 is an eloquent chapter of history, suggesting all that illuminates and makes mighty the century in which we live. There is, indeed, scarcely one department of conspicuous human activity which has not lost, during the past twelve months, one or more of its chosen and accepted leaders; and the world may well begin to look about it for the captains who are to take up the batons this year fallen from strong and worthy hands. Science, the mistress of our civilization, mourns in Stephenson and Brunel two of the chief Titans of the age of steam. They died within a few weeks of one another, while fresh achievements were sounding their names abroad, more loudly than ever, over the earth. In the Victoria Bridge, and the *Great Eastern* steamship, each had attained his latest thought, pregnant in each case with still grander results yet to be won. But not by them. They rest fitly enough, among the kings and the heroes of England in Westminister Abbey. These were masters of science in its applications to life. With them the enduring Past has won from us the greatness of a patriarchal philosopher in the name of Humboldt, who, carrying his vast freight of genius and of learning with an unwavering hand through an illustrious career of more than ninety years, ended as peacefully as he had lived a life devoted to truth and to his fellow men. And around these central figures what a cluster of eminent workers in every path of scientific knowledge! Lardner, whose name is in some sort synonymous with the popular diffusion of the results of philosophical inquiry; Nichol, who labored so eloquently in the same field; Bond, Nuttall, Olmsted; America mourning with Europe.

Literature began the funeral procession of the months with the almost simultaneous obsequies of Hallam in England and of Prescott in America. These accomplished historians, who won their first golden spurs at almost the same moment, died within one week; and by a curious coincidence, this double loss which letters were called to sustain in January, was matched at the close of the year by the equally contemporaneous decease of Thomas De Quincey and of Washington Irving. Another conspicuous name within the restricted circle of the highest literary culture of our times must be chronicled with these, that of Sir James Stephen, Professor of History at the University of Cambridge, and who had long exercised a sort of consultative supervision over the education of the heir of the British throne. The world of politics has almost literally closed over the tomb of a great statesman whose doctrines had ruled the councils of Europe for nearly forty years. There is something worthy of the Tragic Muse of Greece in the close which awaited the fatally brilliant career of Prince Metternich. His every success had been a seeming victory over the instincts of the race, over the laws of progress, over the rights of men. And never had man been more seemingly successful than he, alike in Court and Cabinet. Talent, personal beauty, power, fame, wealth, had all been lavished upon the diplomatist whose skill had shaken down, as it was fancied, the whole fabric of the French Revolution. He had long passed the ordinary limits of human life; had seen one after another his great contemporaries fall around him, and was reserved himself to witness at last the utter downfall of the great system he had founded; the uprising of the Revolution, and even the returning ghost of the Emperor he had chained so strongly down upon the rock in the Indian Sea. The last sun on which he looked shone down upon the battle-field at Magenta.

But the triumph which France and Freedom won over the deathbed of Metternich was not unalloyed. The death of Alexis de Tocqueville robbed both of a loyal and gifted champion, who has left behind him but few in any land fully worthy to wear his mantle.

In our own country the ranks of our public men have been less sternly swept. Two diplomatists of respectable rank, Mr. Rush, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Mason of Virginia, have been taken from us, and three Senators have fallen, two of whom, Messrs. Geyer and Hannegan, had retired from political life. The death of the third, Mr. Broderick, of California, is not likely, we may hope, to be soon paralleled in our annals, to which it has given one sad and sanguinary lesson more. One most able and faithful philanthropist has been removed from his labors in the person of Horace Mann, who loved the cause of Education like a Pestalozzi, and toiled in it like a Howard. Our list grows upon our hands, and we might extend it almost indefinitely, were we to attempt to include in it all the simply eminent persons whom the last New-Year found in the busy front of life, but of whom the year which yesterday dawned will have no more report to give to men.

Two crowns have been taken, one from the "forehead villainous low" of the hated Ferdinand of Naples, one from the lovely brow of the gentle Stephanie of Portugal. The cruel Yeh went to his bloody account in far India, and the sweet voice of one of the world's sweetest of singers, Madame Bosio, was frozen into silence among the snows of St. Petersburg. Busy and prosperous as life has been, death has been busy and prospered too, and the Old Year's annual lesson lies before us to-day in a shape more striking, if not more solemn, than it always wears to our too hasty and heedless eyes.—*N. Y. Times, 2d.*

Cotton Thresher.—A cotton thresher has been introduced into the gin machinery in Texas. The Jasper Clarion says:

Cotton, which to the eye appears clean and nice, and which will endure beating by the hand, affords a large quantity of dust under this operation.

JACK HASTY.

Jack Hasty was a very impatient boy. Little difficulties vex and irritate him, and he often shows his vexation and impatience in very improper ways.

For example, when he is playing with his younger brother, he sometimes gets out of humor, because the little fellow cannot readily understand what he wants him to do. His brother is very young, and does not think so quickly as older boys do; but Jack does not make any allowance for this, he flies into a passion with him, instead of patiently explaining to him what he wants.

The other day, he got his brother and another boy about the same size to be his horses; and he told them how they must go, when he said *gee* and *wo*. After he had told them, he would drive them round the yard as fast as possible, calling out *gee* and *wo*, every now and then, according as he wanted them to go or stop. But the poor little fellows were not always quick enough, and sometimes they would turn wrong, and sometimes they would pull off different ways, until Jack got out of all patience.

At last, he was coming up towards a tree, and he called out to them, "Gee—wo, *gee*—wo, *gee*—wo, I say;" but the boys went wrong, and he felt so vexed, that he struck at them pretty hard with his whip, and the lash curled round and cut his brother just under the eye. He cried aloud with pain, and their father came out to see what was the matter.

I have not time to tell now what their father said, for I have more to say about Jack's impatience.

He would not only get vexed with his brother, but sometimes with mere lifeless things, such as his books, and his knife, and playthings, and throw them on the floor. Once he got punished for it, or, rather, he punished himself; for as he was trying to dig out a little boat he was making, he got out of patience with his knife, because it was blunt, and after working and worrying away with it for some time, he threw his boat down, and stuck the knife with all his force into the plank on which he was sitting. The knife went into the wood, but the force of the blow shut it up against his fingers, and cut them sadly. He was ashamed to cry, however, so he held his hand in cold water, until it had done bleeding, and then bound it up himself.

Which is the worst, to get vexed with a knife, or with a little boy? It is hard to tell. It is, perhaps, the greatest *folly* to get angry with a knife, and the greatest *wickedness* to be angry with a brother. The knife not only was not to blame, but could not possibly be to blame. Whereas the boy might have been inattentive; though if he had been, that would have been no excuse for being angry with him, and striking him with a whip.

Boys very often get *put out*, as they call it, with what they have to play with, but oftener with one another; and I believe it is generally true, that the boy who does wrong most frequently himself, is most displeased with others when they do wrong. This is absurd enough, but there is one thing more absurd still, and that is that a boy who is most likely to be careless about his tools and playthings, is almost always, when he comes to use them, getting angry with them for being out of order. As if the fault were not entirely in him. Jack Hasty, for example, will throw his hat down anywhere, when he comes in, and when he wants to go out again, in a great hurry, he will run all about the house, looking everywhere, and scolding and fretting as if he thought his hat ought to go and hang itself up when he throws it down.

I advise you, Jack Hasty, to find a proper place for your hat, and always put it there; and then I presume you will find it, when you want to go out. So I advise you to have a place for all your things, and keep them in order. When your knife gets blunt, sharpen it; when your wheelbarrow is broken, mend it; and do everything calmly and patiently, and there will be no occasion for your getting out of humor. But, above all, never treat that little brother of yours unkindly. He likes to play with you, and you ought to do all you can to make him happy.

Purity of Character.—Over the beauty of the plum and the apricot there grows a bloom and beauty more exquisite than the fruit—itself a soft, delicate flush that overspreads its blushing cheek. Now if you strike your hand over that, and it is once gone, it is gone forever; for it never grows but once. The flower that hangs in the morning impearled with dew—arrayed as no queenly woman ever arrayed with jewels—once shake it so that the beads roll off, and you may sprinkle water over it as you please, yet it can never be made again what it was when the dew fell silently upon it from heaven! On a frosty morning you may see the panes of glass covered with landscapes—mountains, lakes, and trees blended in a beautiful fantastic picture. Now lay your hand upon the glass, and by the scratch of your finger, or by the warmth of your palm, all the delicate tracery will be obliterated. So there is in youth a beauty and purity of character, which, when once touched, and defiled, can never be restored—a fringe more delicate than frostwork, and which when torn and broken, will never be re-embroidered. A man who has spotted and soiled his garments in youth, though he may seek to make them white again, can never wholly do it, even were he to wash them with his tears. When a young man leaves his father's house, with the blessing of his mother's tears still wet upon his forehead, if he once lose that purity of character, it is a loss that he can never make whole again. Such is the consequence of crime. Its effects cannot be eradicated; it can only be *forgiven*.

Encouragement to Godly Wives with Unbelieving Husbands.—On conversing, some time ago, with a relative of my own who lately experienced a saving change, I found that the means to which he ascribed that experience was the cheerful, godly, Christian conduct of his wife, during a time of temporal adversity through which they passed. They fell in a moment from plenty to dependence upon friends. He tried hard to retrieve his position, but every effort failed, and he was overwhelmed, and sickened by repeated disappointments; but his wife was strong in faith, giving glory to God. Her conduct, so different from his own, rendered him thoughtful—and by the grace of God, his trials were blessed to humble him—and he turned to that God who had been pleading with him, by adversity, to forsake his worldliness: he sought mercy through Jesus Christ, and obtained it, *though fifty-five years of age*. After he had been brought to Jesus and brought to submit patiently to the Lord's will, the tide of affairs turned in their favor, and they have now regained their position of comfort and respectability. To all in like circumstances, "The Spirit speaketh on this wise:" "Humble yourselves therefore under the mighty hand of God, and he shall exalt you in due time: casting all your care upon him, for he careth for you."

British Messenger.

The Last Massachusetts Slave.—*Catharine*, an ancient negress, known as *Old Mother Boston*, died in Boston, recently, at the mature age of one hundred and eleven years. She was born a slave and was the last survivor of the Massachusetts negro slaves. She lived neglected until the Boston baby show, of a few years since, when Barnum and Wood brought her out as a curiosity. The showmen paid enough to support her afterwards.

This Country bound to be Settled.—Western North Carolina is bound to be settled some day, by a prosperous and intelligent people, because the water, climate, soil and scenery are so very favorable for this purpose.

For a long time this part of the State has been over-looked or considered not worth looking at at all; but now attention is being more generally paid to it, and particularly by that class of people who wish to live in pleasant and healthy homes, instead of sickly scenes where nothing but wealth can be gained. In this region, with proper attention and industry, a person may make a domestic paradise in which to pass away his mundane existence. The pleasant memory of this may be a pleasure to him in another existence, but what will he have for pleasant contemplation in the past, who spent his earth-life in a sickly atmosphere just to get wealth? Then he will learn that his past efforts for earthly riches will be unpleasant to him in his super-mundane contemplations.

Yet many persons there are, who, being raised in low unhealthy places, do not really know of the advantage of this region. If they did, they would bring their property here and make this the land of their home.

As an evidence of this, we will relate a circumstance which happened some years ago with a North Carolinian, before this county was cut off from Buncombe.

He was then travelling in the low countries on business. At a Hotel one day, he sat down to dinner, just opposite a little, lean, sickly native of the country there, who scarcely had an appetite for anything, or had strength enough to swallow what he might like, without greasing it. He first took up a little boiled rice in a silver spoon and then poured oil on it to make it slip down his throat. While doing this, he saw the North Carolinian eating beef, bacon &c., as fast as a tiger could, now and then, by way of mixing his food, drawing the bone of a turkey's leg or wing through his mouth to clear it of meat.

The little sickly fellow laid down his rice and oil, stared strangely at the hearty man before him and at length said, "My friend, where do you live? pray tell me."

The North Carolinian, laid a fresh stript drumstick of a turkey on his plate, raised up his head, opened his mouth and said: "In North Carolina, Buncombe county, sir."

The little sickly fellow raised up to get a full breath and replied; "Well, well! I have 100 negroes, a large plantation, and about one hundred thousand dollars in cash, and all would I give for your stomach!—my God how you can eat!"

When the North Carolinian returned home, he raised the price of his land two hundred per cent, for he said this country was obliged to be settled, when it becomes generally known.

Hendersonville Presage.

Ingenuity of Birds.—Thrushes feed very much on snails, looking for them in mossy banks. Having frequently observed some broken snail-shells near two projecting pebbles on a gravel walk, which had a hollow between them, I endeavored to discover the occasion of their being brought to that situation. At last I saw a thrush fly to the spot with a snail-shell in his mouth, which he placed between the two stones and hammered at it with his beak till he had broken it, and was then able to feed on its contents. The bird must have discovered that he could not apply his beak with sufficient force to break the shell when it was rolling about, and he, therefore, found out and made use of a spot which would keep the shell in one position. When the lapwing wants to procure food, it seeks for a worm's cast, and stamps the ground by the side of it with its feet somewhat in the same manner as I have often done when a boy, in order to procure worms for fishing. After doing this for a short time, the bird waits for the issue of the worm from its hole, who, alarmed at the shaking of the ground, endeavors to make his escape, when it is immediately seized and becomes the prey of the ingenious bird. The lapwing also frequents the haunts of moles. These animals when in pursuit of worms on which they feed, frighten them, and the worm, in attempting to escape, comes to the surface of the ground, where it is seized by the lapwing. The same mode of alarming his prey has been related of the gull.

Mexican Mustang Liniment.

From rich and poor, bond and free, all colors, grades and conditions of life, we hear the same meed of praise awarded this wonderful article. Sores are healed, pains relieved, lives saved, valuable animals made useful, and untold ills assuaged by this great medicine, which is surprising to the judgment of man. What family does not require a standard liniment. Who ever heard of the same effects produced by any other article? For Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Rheumatism, Swellings, Strained Horses, &c. it has no equal. Beware of imitations. The genuine Mustang Liniment is sold by all respectable Druggists and Livery Men in every town, parish and hamlet throughout North and South America, Europe and the Islands of the Ocean. Buy at once.

BARNES & PARK, Proprietors, New York.

Jan'y 14. 83*4t

LANDRETH'S SEEDS.

THE subscriber is now in receipt of a large and fresh supply of

GARDEN, FIELD AND FLOWER SEEDS,

comprising nearly every variety,—from the celebrated Gardens of David Landreth & Son,—which he offers at wholesale or retail.

Landreth's RURAL REGISTER AND ALMANAC (1860) for gratuitous distribution.

JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist.

Dec'r 1, 1859 71tf

MONEY.

COUNTRY Merchants whose bills are OVERDUE, and other persons whose accounts have been running for a year OR MORE, are requested to PAY THEM THIS MONTH.

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

Jan'y 6 81-1mi

NOTICE.

HAVING removed to Florida, I have left my papers with Messrs. Wm. McL. McKay and Henry Mullins, Attorneys at Law, who will attend to all my cases in the Courts of North Carolina where I have been employed. My clients will please call on them.

JAMES BANKS.

Florida, Dec'r 27, 1859. 81-itf

AVON E. HALL,
Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him. Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

WILMINGTON, Jan'y 19 1860 81i1ypd

G. W. BOWMAN.] [K. M. MURCHISON.

BOWMAN & MURCHISON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

NO. 113 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

LIBERAL cash advances made on Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Southern Produce generally

E. MURRAY & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
AND
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Particular attention given to sale or shipment of Naval Stores, Cotton, &c.

E. MURRAY. D. R. MURCHISON. J. T. MURRAY

A. E. HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,

HAS removed to the Store No. 10 North Water street, and will buy and sell for a commission.

Wilmington, Jan'y 6, 1860. 81-6m

From the Raleigh Standard.

STATEMENT

Of the condition of the North Carolina Mutual Fire Insurance Company, November 30, 1859, *submitted at the Annual Meeting of the Company, Jan.* 10, 1860:

Am't property insured, Nov. 30, 1859,		$4,187,176.69
Am't premium notes on hand, Nov. 30, 1859,		594,481.36
RECEIPTS.		
Net am't premiums received during the year,		15,741.89
Net amount assessments of 1858 received during the year,		3,978.59
Net amount in hands of officers and agents, Nov. 30, 1858,		4,026.25
Amount in Bank of the State North Carolina, Nov. 30, 1858,		5,144.03
Amount interest received,		44.07
Amount overpaid by agents,		350.84
Amount borrowed to meet losses,		1,500.00
		$30,785.65
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Paid losses as follows:		
Benj. F. Cobb,	$100.00	
Sela Pool.	9.50	
George Cooper,	40.00	
Jno. E. Moore,	500.00	
Jas. H. Sebrell,	100.00	
L. L. Clements,	10.00	
Wm. Murdock,	65.00	
Jere. Drew,	37.50	
Merriman & Newberry,	3,500.00	
O. L. Dodd,	1,500.00	
T. C. & B. G. Worth,	438.16	
J. McC. Boyle,	1,400.00	
Sally T. Cowan,	35.00	
R. F. Brown,	27.74	
B. T. Strickland,	1,347.32	
Mrs. M. E. Watters,	63.15	
E. H. Willis,	1,200.00	
Hardy H. Watters,	700.00	
Thos. S. Armistead,	1,027.00	
Whitehead & Southerland,	34.35	
Submit W. Fearing, Executrix;	739.50	
C. C. Green.	53.66	
Thos. R. Cobb,	513.50	
Barney Tisdale,	264.44	
Sarah P. Casey,	44.00	
Geo. W. Charles,	24.67	
Sarah G. Tillman,	44.65	
	13,819.14	
Paid salaries (part 1858 and part 1859,)	3,400.00	
Paid expenses (part 1858 and part 1859,)	1,085.07	
Paid balance of $6,000, borrowed May 12, 1858,	2,000.00	
Paid balance due agents per last report,	1,112.46	
	$ 21,416.67	
ASSETS.		
Amount in Bank of North Carolina, Nov. 30, 1859,	3,033.58	
Amount in hands of agents, &c., Nov. 30, 1859,	5,910.52	
Amount loaned on bonds, &c., Nov. 30, 1859,	1,324.88	
	$30,785.65	$ 30,785.65

By order of the Company.

H. S. SMITH, Sec'y.

January 20, 1860.

Whig Meeting in Yadkin.—There was a well attended meeting of the Whigs of Yadkin county, on the 3d inst. Josiah Cowles, Esq., presiding. 44 Delegates were appointed to the State Convention and it was resolved, "That we believe and regard the true principle of a Revenue law is to equalize taxation, or to tax every citizen according to what he is worth, and the protection his property receives."

Supposed shock of an Earthquake.—We learn from a gentleman of this place, that last evening about a quarter after seven o'clock, he felt a slight vibration, moving as far as he could judge, in a direction from east to west. It had all the characteristics of an earthquake, although the shock or vibration was very slight. On making inquiry, he found some facts going to confirm his view; as for instance, where at a house some little distance off a slight shaking or jarring of a door or doors was heard, although untouched.

Wilmington Journal.

We hear of the same thing noticed here on the same night.

N. C. Methodist Missionary Collections.—The Report of T. H. Selby, Esq., the Treasurer of our Conference Missionary Society, exhibits the amount received from each District, as follows: Raleigh District, $1,473 48; Greensboro' Dist., $2,278 09; Salisbury Dist., $703 25; Washington Dist., 1,564 35; Newbern Dist., 1,233 42; Wilmington Dist., 1,466 67; Fayetteville Dist., 1,398 70.—*N. C. Advocate.*

Suicide.—On the night of the 11th inst., in Chatham county, N. C., Thomas Allred, aged near 81 years, committed suicide, by cutting his throat with a razor. He was partially deranged for a short time previous. The deceased was extensively known as a brick mason, and leaves a large and respectable family connection, to mourn his melancholy fate.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

Northern Methodism.—The Christian Advocate and Journal says that during the last two years there has been an increase of 270 churches, and 366 parsonages, in the Northern Methodist Church. The number of members has also greatly increased.

Lost and Found.—A gentleman, who came passenger over the South Carolina Railroad Tuesday, lost a pocket book containing eleven hundred dollars in money, and papers to the value of thirty thousand dollars. The pocket book was picked up by a negro, who placed it in reliable hands for the owner. Upon the gentleman's recovery of his money, he rewarded the negro.

Charleston Mercury.

Turpentine Lands.—Almost every steamer from Charleston brings large numbers of negroes for the turpentine plantations on the lines of the various rail roads in East Florida The success of the various gentlemen now engaged in this business, which we consider as almost certain, will induce many others to remove to the State during the next fall and winter. The turpentine region is extensive and healthy, the lands cheap, and the facilities for getting the manufactured article to market unrivalled.

Fernandina Floridian.

One Step in the Right Direction.—We are gratified, says the Camden Journal, in being cognizant of the fact that a number of ladies and gentlemen of this place and vicinity, who for many years have liberally patronized Northern Periodicals and papers, have determined to give all Northern publications the go-by for the present year.

Sale of Iron.—The Wheeling (Va.) Union says the sale of iron manufactured in that city the past year will probably reach $2,000,000.

WANTED,

A WOMAN for a Dining Room Servant, one from 25 to 40 years of age, without children would be preferred; to a suitable one liberal prices will be given if application is made soon.

T. WADDILL,
Fayetteville Hotel.

Jan'y 19, 1860. 84-3t

TO THE PUBLIC.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons against their employing Andrew Jackson Evans, a free boy of color, as his services belong to me, as Agent. Any one employing him after this public notice, and paying *him*, will subject themselves to a second payment, besides laying themselves liable for damages.

G. S. DEMING, Agt.

Jan'y 18. 84-3t

LATER FROM EUROPE.

PORTLAND, Jan. 19.

The "Anglo-Saxon" arrived here this forenoon, with English dates to the 5th.

The Times and other journals say that appearances indicate that the Peace Congress will be abandoned, but the rumor lacks confirmation, and the latest accounts fix the meeting for the 12th January.

It was reported that the Holy See had been assured that the French pamphlet was not the programme of the French Government. This assurance had produced a better feeling with the Pope.

Napoleon made a pacific speech at the diplomatic dinner on New Year's day.

A Spanish squadron had blown up the Moorish forts at the mouth of Tetuan river. There was some disaffection among the Moors. On the 30th of Dec. the Moors attacked the Spanish encampment but were repulsed with great loss. Subsequently the Moors 40,000 strong were defeated by Gen. Thiou with a loss of 1,500 men. The Spanish loss was 600.

The London Times says that the moment the Mexican treaty is ratified by the American Senate the independence of Mexico will be ended.

Commercial.—LIVERPOOL, January 5.—Cotton—Sales for three days 33,000 bales, (Monday being Holiday nothing was done.) The market closed with a slightly advancing tendency and a better tone. Breadstuffs quiet but steady. Rosin firm at 4s. 4d. a 4s. 5d. Spirits Turpentine steady at 33s. 9d. to 34s.

Rumored Combination to Kill Logan, one of the Capturers of Cook.—The Shippensburg (Pa) News, of Saturday, states that according to current rumor a man by the name of Myers, a resident of Franklin county, Pa., while crossing the South Mountain into Adams county, was seized by a body of men, whose purpose, as declared by them, was to take his life, believing that he was Logan, one of the captors of the late John E. Cook, of Harper's Ferry notoriety. Having a number of letters, receipts, etc., in his posession, Mr. Myers proved satisfactorily to the party that he was not the person they had taken him for. They stated that they had by some means learned that Logan designed going over the mountains on that day, and as he (Myers) answered to the description they had received of the person of Logan, they were confident when they took him (Myers) that they had hold of a "*scoundrel* whose body should be cut in ten thousand pieces!" Mr. Myers was released under the promise that he would say nothing about his arrest that would reach the ears of Logan.

Louisiana Politics.—The Governor in his message to the Legislature just assembled, recommends that the State be prepared to meet her Southern sisters in Convention in the event of certain contingencies. He favors retaliatory measures towards the North by high licenses and a tax upon Northern manufactures amounting to prohibition.

How they Talk.—Some miserable Black Republican demagogue anxious to be thought a big man at home, made a speech some time ago in which he threatened to have the North whip the South in a certain event. One of our Senators, Mr. Iverson of Georgia, instead of laughing at the fool or treating him with contempt, retorts in the following blood and thunder style:

Now sir, when the southern States shall in the exercise of their sovereign will and power determine to dissolve this Union, separate from the North, and form a government for themselves, let those loud mouthed, blood and thunder, braggadocio Hotspurs assemble their abolition army and come down, through Virginia and the Carolinas, to Georgia, to force us back into the Union, if they dare. They threaten us who may secede with the halter and the gallows. Sir, we should dignify *them*, such as would be so unfortunate as to reach us, with no such a decent exit from this world; we should not show them even the respect extended to their faithful friend and ally, John Brown, but, *by the Eternal*, we should hang them up like dogs to the trees of our forests growing ready to our hands. Sir, in such a cause and in such a war, the South would plant her feet upon the firm basis of her rights and her honor, and, in the language of the ancient knight, exclaim:

"Come one, come all; this rock shall fly
From its firm base as soon as I."

That Accidental Pistol.—The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin says:

If it had been a Southern man whose weapon was discovered by accident, the whole North would have rung with condemnation. Let us be equally harsh with Northern men who go to the Capitol prepared to act the bully. The South is justified in its ill-feeling towards the North, when such Northerners are detected in unworthy practices. But we would not have Mr. Haskin condemned alone by the South. The people and press of the North should pronounce an emphatic remark upon him, and reject the puerile excuse he offered.

Good Prices.—We are informed that an acquaintance of ours residing in Alachua county, recently sold seventy bags of cotton in the city of Charleston, at the average price of thirty-five cents per pound.—*Fernandina Floridian.*

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.
Growth of 1859.

S. J. HINSDALE & Co. have on hand a large stock of **Landreth's Garden Seeds,** warranted fresh, and for sale at wholesale and retail; among which are the following, viz:

ASPARAGUS.
BEET—
  Long Blood,
  Early Turnip Rooted,
  White Sugar.
BEANS—
  Early Six-weeks,
  Valentine,
  China,
  Mohawk,
  Large Lima.
BROCOLLI.
CABBAGE—
  Extra Early York,
  Oxheart,
  Large York,
  Early Sugar-loaf,
  " Battersea,
  Large Drumhead,
  Flat Dutch,
  Red Dutch,
  Drumhead Savoy.
COLLARDS or COLEWORT.
CARROT—
  Long Orange,
  Early Horn.
CAULIFLOWER—Early.
CELERY—White Solid.
CORN—
  Sweet or Sugar,
  Tuscarora.
CRESS or PEPPERGRASS.
CUCUMBER—
  Long Green,
  Early Frame,
  Gherkin.
EGG PLANT—
  Large Purple,
  Early Purple.
LETTUCE—
  Early Cabbage,
  Royal Cabbage,
  Ice Cos.
MELON—
  Mountain Sprout,
  Mountain Sweet,
  Nutmeg Netted,
  Green Citron,
  Jenny Lind Citron.
MUSTARD—
  White and Brown.
OKRA.
ONION—
  Silver-skin,
  Wethersfield Red.
PARSLEY.
PARSNIP—Fine Sugar.
PEAS—
  Landreth's Extra Early,
  Early Frame,
  Large Marrowfat,
  Blue Imperial,
  Sugar.
PEPPER—
  Cayenne,
  Bull Nose,
  Bell shaped.
PUMPKIN.
RADISH—
  Long Scarlet,
  White Turnip,
  Red Turnip.
RHUBARB.
SALSIFY.
SPINACH.
SQUASH—Early Bush.
TOMATO—
  Large Red,
  " Yellow.
TURNIP—
  Early Flat Dutch,
  Red Top,
  Large Globe,
  Ruta Baga,
  Hanover.
SAGE, SUMMER SAVOY,
  THYME.
—ALSO—
ONION SETS—
  White and Yellow.

Landreth's Rural Register and Almanac for gratuitous distribution.

S. J. HINSDALE & CO.

Jan'y 23, 1860. 85tf

WHIG AND AMERICAN MEETING!

A meeting of the Whigs and Americans will be held in the Town of Fayetteville on TUESDAY, the 31st inst., for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the State Convention, to assemble in Raleigh on the 22d proximo.

Jan'y 16, 1860.

SHEMWELL HOUSE,
A FEW DOORS NORTH OF THE MARKET HOUSE.

OWING to the extensive increase of patronage to this House, during the year, I have extended my facilities by the addition of a number of comfortable sleeping rooms, with other important improvements, which will add materially to the comfort and convenience of those favoring me with their patronage.

To those who have been my kind friends and customers for the past six years, I tender my most sincere thanks, at the same time respectfully soliciting a continuance of their patronage, and also the patronage of a large number of new patrons.

I have good Stables and a No. 1 Ostler.

P. SHEMWELL.

Jan'y 16, 1860. 81

KNIVES AND FORKS

A LARGE and well assorted stock constantly on hand.

Ivory Handle Knives, alone.
Carvers, some superior.
Silver Plated Forks.
Silver Plated Spoons.
Above double and treble plated.
Silver Plated Casters.
The best assortment in town.
A variety of Plated Fancy Articles.
Superior Scissors.
Looking Glasses, &c.

Most of the above goods are obtained directly from the manufacturers, and will be sold cheap, at

"The Crockery Store"

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

Jan'y 18, 1860. 84tf

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

PLATFORM to weigh 400 and 600 lbs.
Platform and Scoop to weigh 240 lbs.
Counter Scales of various kinds, to weigh 4, 8, 36 and 62 lbs., some with beams, weighing by ¼ and ½ ounces.
Letter Scales at $1 75.

These are the best Scales made; every Scale warranted. Larger Scales will be ordered at N. Y. price adding expenses.

The Scales described above, always for sale by

W. N. TILLINGHAST,
Agent for North Carolina,
at the "Crockery Store."

Jan'y 18, 1860. 84-6m

NORTH CAROLINA FOUNDRY
AND
MACHINE WORKS!

FRERCKS & RAEDER,
SUCCESSORS TO
N. BOYDEN & SON,

WILL CONTINUE to manufacture and keep on hand all

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

Made heretofore. A full assortment of

Plows,
Corn-Shellers,
Horse-Powers,
Threshers,
Thresher and Separators.
Cultivators,
Straw and Feed-Cutters,
Seed-Sowers,
Cider and Sugar Mills,
They also manufacture

SHAFTING AND MACHINERY

For Grist Mills, Circular and Vertical Saw Mills, Gold, Copper and Silver Mines, Tobacco Presses and Fixtures, &c., &c.,

IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS.

FORGINGS and FINISHED WORK of every description made to order, and warranted in every respect. Repairs of every description of Machinery done at short notice.

Salisbury, N. C., Jan'y 2, 1860. 83-3m

Clover Seed.

FOR SALE by
S. J. HINSDALE & CO.

Kerosene Oil.

FOR SALE by
S. J. HINSDALE & CO.

LANDRETH'S
WARRANTED
GARDEN SEEDS

For sale by S. J HINSDALE & CO.
Jan'y 18. 84tf

A Fine Horse for Sale.

AS I am about to leave this place, I am desirous of selling my MARE. Any one wishing to purchase a young and fine blooded Buggy animal can get a good bargain by applying to me early at Beaver Creek.

JAS. W. MURPHY.

Jan'y 18. 84-2w

At No. 14 and 16, Hay St.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

HAVING made extensive arrangements for the approaching Spring Trade, and in order to clear out my stock of Winter Goods, and to make room for my Spring Importations, I have determined to make such a reduction as will insure a speedy clearance. I have on hand yet,

Mantles, Dress Trimmings, Silks, English and French Merinos, Plain and Figured all Wool DeLains, Alpacas, Flannels, Linseys, Kerseys, Bed Blankets, Hoop Skirts, Corsets, Embroideries, Ladies' French worked Collars and Sleeves, Hemstitched Hd'k'fs, Worked Flouncing and Bands, Marseilles Collars and Sleeves, Jaconet and Swiss Edging and Inserting, French worked Infants' waists, Bonnets, Hosiery, &c.

IN THE GENT'S DEPARTMENT

We have Clothing and Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Trunks, Carpet Bags and Valices, Umbrellas, and a complete assortment of under Shirts from 34 to 44, and a great many other articles too tedious to mention, all of which will be disposed of as above mentioned. ☞ CALL SOON.

GEORGE BRANDT,
No's 14 and 16, Hay Street, Fayetteville.

Jan'y 16, 1860. 83itf

Kerosene Oil, light colored!

WHITE POTASH,
CONCENTRATED LEY,
FRESH CAMPHENE,
BURNING FLUID,
TEAS, SPICES,
LINSEED OIL,
TRAIN OIL,
LAMP OIL,
PURE WHITE LEAD,
YEAST POWDERS,
DISTILLERS' GLUE.

Just received and for sale by

JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist.

Jan'y 12, 1860 82itf

New Books, by Harriet B. McKeever.

EDITH'S Ministry; Sunshine, or Kate Vinton; The Flounced Robe, and What it Cost. Just rec'd.

Dec 3. E. J. HALE & SON.

OBSE
FAYET
MONDAY EVENIN

THE MAILS.—Few
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Columbus,
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N. C. STOCKS.—Sal
91½. Tennessee 80½.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 23, 1860.

THE MAILS.—Few of our readers can imagine the inconvenience to which Editors are exposed by a failure of a single mail. But when such failures occur for three days in succession, it is too bad for patient endurance. From some cause, not explained, we had no mail North of Petersburg on Thursday, Friday or Saturday last. Of course we have been deprived of much interesting news matter, and driven to fill our columns with a rather miscellaneous collection of articles.

Perhaps we ought to qualify the above remark. On Saturday we did have from Washington a copy of the President's Message, franked to us by the Hon. John A. Gilmer, and intended no doubt to reach us, as an early copy of that document, about the last of December. Also, we had two copies of the Daily Globe of the 26th December, one franked by the Hon. Warren Winslow and the other by the Hon. L. O'B. Branch. We received our own copy of the Globe of that date nearly four weeks ago. Why those franked by Members of Congress should only reach here after so long a passage, we cannot tell. In the days of stage mails, it was said to have occurred very often, when there was a crowd of travel, that room was found for the passengers by depositing some of the mail bags in the stable loft, to be brought on by the first trip when passengers were scarce. But such things should not occur under railroad contracts.

We see by the Wilmington Journal that the mails do not reach that place any more than this, but that Adams's Express goes through, and delivers New York papers in Wilmington in two days. Why the mails cannot get along as fast as the Express packages which come by the same train of cars, we cannot tell. Is any contractor refusing to carry the mails because Congress has not made provision for paying?

We learn that the contractor on the horse route from this place to Troy gave notice to our Postmaster, last week, that he would throw up his contract, for want of pay.

P. S. At last we have a mail, indeed several mails. It seems that they were detained by both the mail boats getting fast in the ice in the Potomac. Among the items of news we see that it is said a number of mail contractors have notified the Department that they will throw up their contracts if not paid by the 1st of March. We hope, in view of the very great damage to the public by such a course, that contractors will reconsider this determination, since they must eventually, and doubtless at no distant day, get their dues.

We copy as much of the news as we can find time or room for this morning.

SPRING SUPERIOR COURTS.—The Courts in this section will commence with an extra term for Cumberland on the fifth Monday of January, the 30th inst., Judge Shepherd presiding. The regular Terms will begin after a week's intermission on the second Monday, the 13th day of February, the same Judge presiding, and will be held as follows:—

Harnett,	Monday,	February	13
Moore,	"	"	20
Montgomery,	"	"	27
Stanly,	"	March	5
Anson,	"	"	12
Richmond,	"	"	19
Robeson,	"	"	26
Bladen,	"	April	2
Columbus,	"	"	9
Brunswick,	"	"	16
N Hanover (2 weeks)	"	"	23
Sampson,	"	May	7
Cumberland,	"	"	14

A STRANGE MISTAKE.—A highly respected Democratic friend in an adjoining county, writing to us on business, adds,—

"Excuse me for trespassing, but I think you stand up and vindicate Gilmer and the American party rather too much. * * * Mr. Gilmer's resolution to adopt the plurality rule when it evidently would have elected Sherman, was wrong."

Who, or what, we would like to know, has put such a strange notion into the head of our Democratic correspondent? Mr. Gilmer never offered such a resolution. No member of his party ever offered such a one. And we feel very sure that he and they, every one of them, stand ready to oppose such a resolution, no matter by whom offered. If they were to sustain such a movement, we would not sustain them.

There have been two attempts (and two only we believe) to introduce a resolution for the plurality rule: the first by Mr. Hickman, a Pennsylvania anti-Lecompton Democrat; and the second by Mr. Pennington, a New Jersey Republican. Our friend should turn his indignation upon these, instead of Mr. Gilmer and the Observer.

PROFITABLE IRON WORKS.—The Montgomery (Ala.) Mail, speaking in encouragement of the establishment of a Rolling Mill at Selma or Wetumpka, says,—

"We know something of the Rolling Mill at Atlanta. It cost between $80,000 and $90,000. In January last, it was clearing $6,000 per month, *re-rolling* iron for the different southern railroads; and it had work engaged ahead, at that rate, for more than a year. $6,000 per month make $72,000 per annum; and $72,000 interest on an investment of even $90,000 is about as good as Southern Bank stock."

It will not be a great while, we hope and believe, before iron works will be put up at this place and at the terminus of our railroad on Deep river, sufficient to supply the whole State of North Carolina, and perhaps some other States besides, with all the railroad and other iron needed.

SAMPSON HOGS.—We copied from the Wilmington Journal a few days ago a paragraph about Mr. Haywood Boykin's big hog, weighing when killed 781 lbs. Mr. Everett Peterson of Sampson sends us a certificate that a hog killed by him on the 19th inst. weighed 840 lbs. Mr. Peterson writes that his hog "was two years old the 7th day of last June, and was a half brother to the pig that I sold to Haywood Boykin, Esq., that recently weighed 781 pounds. Mr. H. B. must try again."

N. C. STOCKS.—Sales in New York at 94. Virginia 91½. Tennessee 85½. Missouri 79½.

MR. GILMER'S ASSAILANTS.—Most people are doubtless of opinion that Mr. Gilmer has been abused by the Democratic Press in North Carolina about as bitterly as a man can be abused. Such has been our opinion until within a few days past. We have been in error. It is a rule with us to correct any mistake into which we may happen to fall, and justice to the Democratic press requires that this be corrected. There is a more bitter assailant of Mr. Gilmer than any one of the Democratic editors or orators in the State. Their colaborer who surpasses them in this praiseworthy work is the Rev. Daniel Worth, now in jail in Greensborough for circulating incendiary documents and preaching incendiary doctrines.

It seems that on Thursday, the 12th inst., Worth was brought before Judge Dick, on some new charges, examined, and re-committed to jail in default of bail to the amount of $10,000. Of the testimony produced by the State was a letter written Aug. 17 1859, by Worth to Dr. Nathan Hill, a Quaker gentleman who voted for Mr. Gilmer. The object of the letter is to "pitch into" Dr. Hill for so voting, and that object is pretty savagely accomplished. We regret that the incendiary character of the letter must prevent its republication in the Observer. The following extracts, however, will give the reader an idea of Worth's opinion of Mr. Gilmer:—

"Since the morning of the annual election, when I propounded to you the question in regard to voting, and which you answered, as I thought, rather exultingly, as if gratified with the opportunity of making it known that "you had voted above board for Gilmer," I determined, as soon as opportunity would offer, to discuss with you the propriety of that vote."

"I begin with saying, I have not been so astonished at any occurrence since I came South as I was by the annunciation aforesaid."

"John Gilmer is the advocate of perpetual and unending slavery. He is the defender of that infamous decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, which says the "negro has no rights, which the white man is bound to respect." A more truly infernal sentiment cannot be found among the maxims of the land-pirate Murrell. The party to which he belongs is more intensely pro-slavery than the rotten Democracy itself. Witness Goggin of Virginia, and Bell of Kentucky, as gubernatorial candidates in the late elections."

Mr. Gilmer is called "the mob-leader, slaveholder, who buys and sells mothers and their babes—who drove Christ's ministers out of the land with murderous violence—telling them that though he fully recognized their christianity, they could not and should not stay in the country."

(The allusion here is to the incendiaries Crooks and McBryde, who were driven out of the State.)

Next, Mr. Gilmer's course on Kansas is reviewed, and the Kansas Bill for which he voted denounced as infinitely worse than the original Lecompton.

And so the old man goes on in a letter very long and very bitter against Mr. Gilmer, and Gen. Taylor, and those Quakers who supported both. Two or three abolition preachers who voted, as a choice of evils, for Williams, Mr. Gilmer's Democratic opponent, also come in for a mild rebuke.

The Greensborough Times, publishing the letter says:—

"The letter is a complete vindication of Mr. Gilmer from the foul and false charge of being an abolitionist. Worth denounced Hill for voting for a slaveholder, for a man that is bitterly and out-and-out opposed to the abolitionists. He says Mr. Gilmer is more dangerous to the abolitionists than any man of any other party. He likewise denounced the members of the Quaker denomination for supporting such a man. Dr. Hill stated the doctrine of the Quakers to be, that they were opposed to owning slaves, but that they held, also and equally, to the doctrine of non-interference with the slaves of their neighbors and fellow-citizens."

"There is a prevalent opinion abroad that the Quakers of Guilford are abolitionists, which opinion wrongs that society, as will appear from Worth himself. They say slavery is a sin, but being recognized by the constitution, they have no right to interfere with it."

And the Greensborough Patriot says,—

"It is due to Dr. Hill to say, that he was examined as a witness, and most emphatically disavowed entertaining any such sentiments as those inculcated by Worth. That what Worth alleged took place in a conversation with him, was a mere inference of the writer—that he, Hill, was a "Friend"—that in common with his society, he did not approve of slavery, but disapproved of all interference with the institution in any manner or form whatever. Dr. Hill is one of the most substantial and influential citizens of Randolph—possessing the confidence of all, both of slaveholders and non-slaveholders."

THE N. Y. HERALD.—It has always surprised us that respectable people at the South would permit this very bad paper to come into their houses. It has always been immoral in its tendency, and could at all times be bought for any side in politics or morals. Many years ago about $20 was its price, for any thing, no matter how rascally. More recently, its power for evil has been enlarged, and so correspondingly has its price. It was once sent to us in exchange, but we became so disgusted with it that we ordered it to be sent back through the Post Office as "refused."

We refer to the Herald now because we see in a New York paper that at a late meeting of the Radical Disunion Abolition Convention held in Buffalo last week, the following among other resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, That we congratulate the friends of the enslaved everywhere, that in the New York Herald they have found a safe and zealous medium for the transmission throughout the South of the most powerful and eloquent utterances against the slave system, of Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Theodore Parker, Dr Cheever, and many other champions of liberty in both the hemispheres.

"Resolved, That the thanks of American Abolitionists generally are due to James Gordon Bennett, Esq., for so earnestly espousing their cause in this hour of their trial and persecution by the Government."

Such an insidiously incendiary paper, abounding with professions of devotion to the South, but really working for the abolitionists, for pay, should not be tolerated in the South.

The Cotton Crop.—As the receipts of cotton fall off, many parties are reducing their figures for the crop, and the average is now 4,200,000 bales.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Wednesday, a discussion took place at some length as to the competency of the body, during the non-organization of the House, to perform the legislative functions involved in the passage of a bill. A resolution declaring its incompetency was laid over to Thursday, tabled, and the Senate decided, 45 to 7, that it was competent to transact legislative business before the organization of the House. Mr. King moved that a special committee be appointed to inquire into the charges against Mr. Bowman, Editor of the official paper, recently elected Senate printer. Ordered to lie over under the rule. Adjourned to this day.

In the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, about five columns of the Globe were filled with wranglings on points of order connected with propositions for the plurality rule; after which Mr. Clopton, Alabama Democrat, furnished matter for other columns by a discussion of sectional issues; next, Mr. Carter, N. Y. anti-Lecompton Democrat, did the same, and expounded his reasons for supporting Sherman, and his inability to vote for a Southern Opposition man, as Mr. Briggs of N. Y. had done, because the Southern Opposition agreed with the Southern Democrats as to slavery in the territories. Mr. Briggs responded in some patriotic remarks, concluding by stating that he would vote for a good man of any party rather than for an endorser of the infamous Helper book. A free fight ensued, in which a plain line of difference was marked out between the Northern and Southern Democracy on the sectional issue of the day. The Southern Opposition were spoken of by Northern Democrats as entirely too Southern for their affiliation, and one of them attacked a People's Party man, from Pennsylvania, for having "voted for Mr. Gilmer, the largest slaveholder in the House, who is in favor of a slave code for the territories."

On Thursday, Mr. Hindman, Arkansas Democrat, spoke at length to show that if the Republicans had not pertinaciously adhered to the endorser of an incendiary book there would have been no prolonged difficulty in electing a Speaker. Other Democrats took the same position, declaring that Mr. Corwin or other Republicans could be easily elected. A long debate ensued on the question whether the plurality proposition was before the House, in the course of which it was stated that sundry Southern Democrats had signed a pledge to resist the plurality rule so long as a Helper-man was a candidate by all parliamentary resorts. Northern Democrats disclaimed having signed it. The discussion lasted till adjournment, though Mr. Winslow sought to arrest it by proposing to withdraw all questions so as to have a vote on the Clark resolution and Gilmer amendment, the vote to be so taken as to be direct on the first. And here, strange to say after all abuse of Mr. Gilmer, Mr. Garnett, Virginia Democrat, gave notice of his intention to move to amend Mr. Gilmer's amendment by *adding* it to Clark's resolution! No vote was had.

On Friday, Mr. Pryor, Virginia Democrat, spoke of the New York Herald's strictures on his public conduct. He characterized Bennett as a wretch who bears on his back the scars of many merited chastisements, and as having a heart tainted with every conceivable contamination—as a miscreant consenting to the dishonor of his own family—as a foul and filthy creature, &c. [This must be pleasant to the President, who is exceedingly intimate with the whole Bennett tribe.] Mr. Sherman asked Mr. Clark, of Missouri, to withdraw his anti-Helper resolution, in order that he might have an opportunity to make explanations. Mr. Clark refused, saying that Mr. Sherman had a sufficient opportunity to do so. Mr. Hindman, of Ark., said that he never heard of a defendant in court asking the indictment to be withdrawn in order that he might explain his past course. Mr. Sherman refused to make any answers to various questions propounded to him unless Mr. Clark's resolution was withdrawn. Adjourned to Monday. No vote.

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN FAVORS THE ELECTION OF CORWIN AS SPEAKER!—We see by letters from Washington that on Tuesday last about twenty mail contractors, to whom the government is said to be indebted probably two millions of dollars, made a formal call on the President to consult with him respecting their distress for want of pay. He received them very cordially, conversed freely on the subject, taking notes of their statements. In the course of the interview—

"The President said the House would have been organized before this if the Republican candidate for Speaker had not endorsed the sentiments of the Helper book. *He suggested that Mr. Corwin would be safe, and that if he should be substituted for Mr. Sherman there would be no objection to allowing him to be elected.*"

Southern men can judge of the state of party feeling at head quarters from the above. Mr. Corwin nominated Sherman for Speaker, and has regularly voted for him, from first to last. Yet our Democratic President says "there would be no objection to allowing him to be elected," if the Republicans would vote for him instead of for Sherman. Well, we doubt not that Southern Democrats, who say that Mr. Gilmer is tainted because a few Northern "People's Party" men voted for him on account of his favoring the protective tariff policy, will swear that Buchanan is right, and that Corwin ought to be the Speaker.

It is worthy of remark that the official paper, which usually publishes accounts of such calls upon the President, even to that of a Temperance Society on Thursday last, has not a word to say about this mail contractors' call. It was doubtless considered imprudent to let the South see that the President favored the election of Corwin. But the official need not be squeamish. Southern Democrats will swallow any thing that is decreed by the party.

HELP TO REV. DANIEL WORTH.—This Democratic incendiary has been engaged for a year or two past in endeavoring to break down Mr. Gilmer. To that end he wrote a letter last Summer which was published in the N. Y. Day Book and sent to hundreds of people in North Carolina who were not subscribers to that paper. It was copied extensively into the North Carolina papers. Its insidious design was to connect Mr. Gilmer with the Helper book. Whilst thus endeavoring publicly to infuse suspicion of Mr. Gilmer's faithfulness to the South, it is now found that Worth was privately actively employed in electioneering with Dr. Hill and other Quakers to vote against Mr. Gilmer on account of his strong pro-slavery views. This was a cunningly devised scheme of a bold bad man. It was seconded by the whole Democratic party. But it failed, signally. Since he has been in Greensborough jail, Worth has renewed his epistolary attacks upon Mr. Gilmer. They are published in the N. Y. abolition papers, and caught up eagerly by the North Carolina Democratic papers.

Close upon the heels of all this, we find that a Democratic meeting at White Oak, in Bladen county, has adopted the following infamous resolution:—

"Resolved, 3d. That we can see no practical difference between Black Republican Gilmer, of North Carolina, and Black Republican Sherman, of Ohio, and the election of either of them would be an insult to the South."

Worth having failed so completely, these Bladen Democrats are trying their hands to effect his purpose. True, they resolve that Gilmer is a Black Republican, whilst Worth, who knows him better, swears that he is the strongest sort of an advocate of slavery. But what of that? Since the truth won't kill off Gilmer, these Bladen Democrats do not hesitate to resort to its opposite.

Perhaps they didn't know any better; but the Wilmington Journal, which publishes their proceedings, might have gained some credit to itself, and done them some service, by enlightening them on the point.

The Winston Sentinel avoids all the facts which we stated in reply to its shameful libels upon Mr. Gilmer, except one, and that is as to Mr. Gilmer's agency in prosecuting and expelling from the State the incendiaries Crooks and McBryde. As to this, it says that a former State Solicitor, a Whig, failed to prosecute those men, (as the present Democratic Solicitor failed to prosecute Worth;) whereupon three citizens of Salem employed J. R. McLean, a Democratic lawyer, by whom the prosecution was commenced. It is probable, says the Sentinel, that Mr. Gilmer was afterwards retained as one of the counsel. But the Sentinel thinks that he has received a great deal more credit for the prosecution than he deserves. Doubtless the Sentinel thinks so; but therein it differs from its fellow laborer the Rev. Daniel Worth, who abuses Gilmer roundly for his agency in the prosecution, but has not a word to say against McLean.

By the way, strangely enough, not a Democratic paper that we have seen appears to have heard of old Worth's letter to Dr. Hill.

SOUTH CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA.—The Hon. C. G. Memminger of Charleston, appeared before the Legislature of Virginia on Thursday last, and delivered a speech of 4 hours length, on the state of the country and the rights and duties of the South. Our readers will recollect that Col. Memminger was appointed by the Governor of South Carolina, in accordance with resolutions of the Legislature of that State, to visit Virginia as a Special Commissioner, and "to present to that State an expression of cordial sympathy with Virginia under existing circumstances; secondly, the expectation and desire of South Carolina to unite with Virginia in securing means of common defence, and thirdly, to request a conference of the Southern States, represented by deputies from each."

Mr. Memminger has been in Richmond about a week. On Tuesday, at the appointed hour, he was escorted with great ceremony to the House of Delegates, welcomed in a brief speech by Mr. Crutchfield, the Speaker, and then proceeded to develop his views. The Petersburg Express has a brief sketch of his speech. The Petersburg Reporter complains, and with great justice, that he was not allowed a place to write his sketch, whilst one of the best positions was allotted to the Reporter of that infamous abolition paper, the N. Y. Herald.

Mr. Memminger, after an invocation to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, laid on, with a very heavy hand, a eulogy of Virginia. No other State, said he, has contributed as much to the Union. We owe to you our freedom from the bondage of England, &c. &c. He then dwelt upon the Harper's Ferry affair, and the righteous judgment upon its getters up. Next of the days of nullification and the Mission of Virginia to South Carolina then. He traced the gradual growth of abolitionism from the Missouri question in 1820 to the present time; and, alluding to the sympathy of the North with John Brown's gang, said,—

"Suppose that when the memorable explosion occurred in front of the Paris opera house, when the life of Napoleon was sought by assassins—suppose that the next week every paper in England had emblazoned an approval of the mighty crime. Go farther, and suppose that the life of Napoleon had been taken, and upon the death of the traitors England had tolled her bells in honor of their death. Does any man suppose that the French people would have abided that an hour?"

"It was thought that there would be a recoil in the sentiment of the North, but the recent elections prove a stronger abolition feeling than ever, and in the National Congress, one hundred and seven men vote day by day in solid column for a man who has endorsed a book, whose arrogant and anti-southern doctrines have made it as notorious as it is infamous. And yet not one northern man comes forward to denounce them."

He spoke of the division of religious sects; of the resistance to the annexation of Texas, &c. &c. tracing the history of the Union and of events affecting its stability. The speech is said to have made a fine impression.

RICHMOND, Jan. 20.

A resolution was introduced into the Legislature to-day recommending that a convention of all the Southern States be held at Atlanta. It was ordered to be printed.

TRADE WITH NEW YORK.—The N. Y. Times has called upon a number of the leading merchants in New York, in dry goods, groceries, &c., by whom it is assured that "the trade with the South has not fallen off at all," and that there are and have been as many Southern people at the N. Y. hotels as usual. We doubt the truth of this. There may not have been much falling off as yet, but it is manifest that the disposition not to deal with a hostile section has had some effect, as it will probably have more. The time has been too short to develop its full operation.

CONNECTICUT MANUFACTURERS.—Twenty-nine of the leading manufacturers of Connecticut lately called a Convention of Manufacturers with the object, as stated, "to pass such resolutions and to agree upon such concert of action, as shall tend to allay the present unhappy excitement, which not only disturbs the business of the country, but weakens the ties of a common political and social brotherhood."

When the meeting took place, the abolitionists outnumbered the Union men, voted them down, and adopted a set of resolutions strongly hostile to the South.

Presidential.—The Democratic State Convention of Tennessee has nominated the Hon. A. Johnson of that State, as its candidate for the Presidency.

The Minnesota Convention has nominated Judge Douglas.

Notice to Creditors of the Post Office Department.—After the passage of the appropriation bill, payment of cases will be made in the order of presentation. Statements of indebtedness should be sent to the Third Assistant Postmaster General in advance, to be examined, recorded, and filed. Receipts will be given in each case, and payments made according to the dates of filing, at the earliest day after the money shall be appropriated by Congress.

The Earthquake.—The Charleston Courier says, that on Thursday evening, Charleston experienced an earthquake of more violence than any felt or recorded for fifty years. The duration of the greatest force of the motion is stated at 6, 8 or 10 seconds, and the whole time at 20 to 25 seconds. At the Post office, the Courier office and the Bank of Charleston, the concussion was sensibly and even violently exhibited throughout the buildings. In the post office, papers, letters, etc., in the pigeonholes, were disarranged. In the second story of the Courier office there was such a concussion as for some to prevent all work.

The shock was felt at Atlanta, Augusta, Macon, and Columbia.

Travel on the N. C. Railroad.—For several days past the travel on the N. C. Central road has been very heavy; a great deal of it through travel.—*High Point Reporter.*

The rumor which first appeared in the Washington correspondence of a Boston paper, that Senator Seward has counselled a change of candidates, is entirely without foundation. Gov. Seward has not taken any officious part in the organization of the House, but he has never failed to express himself in conversation, as impressed with the eminent fitness of Mr. Sherman for the Speaker's chair, and as confident of his ultimate success.—*Wash. Cor. N. Y. Commercial.*

Mr. Giddings Summoned before the Harper's Ferry Investigating Committee.—The Cleveland Plaindealer announces that Mr. J. W. Fitch, U. S. Marshal of Northern Ohio, has received a bundle of official documents from the Chairman of the Harper's Ferry Investigating Committee, commanding him to subpœna Joshua R. Giddings, Ralph Plumb and John Brown, Jr., to appear before the Committee and testify under oath all they may know of the organization, "The Sons of Liberty," or any other organization connected with John Brown's "work in Kansas." If these witnesses refuse to obey the summons, they are to be arrested under warrants which accompanied the *subpœnas*. The Plaindealer also states that the Sons of Liberty at West Andover, Ohio, have decided deliberately to refuse to obey the summons, and to resist if attempts are made to enforce it. **The same action has been taken at Oberlin.**

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ST. JOHN'S, N. B., Jan. 20.

The *Circassian* has arrived from Liverpool with dates to the morning of the 7th.

Little or nothing of interest is reported.

It was still uncertain whether the Peace Congress would assemble.

Count Walewsky's retirement or dismissal from the French Ministry attracted much attention. English journals construe it as evidence that Napoleon intends to espouse the Italian cause.

Sardinia protests against Rome's enlisting Germans, and threatens to send troops into the Legations.

Prussia is increasing her army.

Commercial.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 7.—Cotton—sales for the five days 67,000 bales. The market closed steady. Stock in port 527,000 bales, including 467,000 American. Flour dull. Rosin steady at 4s. 3d a 4d.; fine unsaleable. Spirits Turpentine dull and unchanged.

The Disaster at Lawrence.—The following figures represent the sum total of the latest investigations, as to the dead, wounded and missing: Dead 117; Injured severely 119; Injured slightly 200; Missing 89.

MARRIED,

In Moore county, on the 12th inst., by B. W. Spivy, Esq., Mr. ALLEN McC. ROW, of Chatham county, to Miss MARTHA A. THOMPSON, grand daughter of Hon. John Oats, of Moore county.

In Columbus county, at the residence of the bride's father, on the evening of the 13th inst., by J. H. Buffkin, Esq., DANIEL NORRIS, Esq., to Miss MARTHA JANE CATRELLE, daughter of Wm. Catrelle, Esq., all of Columbus.

In Brunswick county, on the 10th inst., by Jos. Green, Esq., Mr. JAMES KING, of Bladen county to Miss FRANCES M., daughter of Jas. H. Allen, Esq. Also, at the same time and place, Mr. DAVID S. LATTA, of Wilmington, to Miss PRUDENCE L., daughter of Jas. H. Allen, Esq.

In New Hanover, on the 18th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Deems, Mr. WILLIAM H. BETTENCOURT, to Miss SOPHIA WILLKINGS.

DIED,

On the 16th of December, 1859, Mrs. ELIZABETH MASK, wife of James G. Mask, of Anson, North Carolina, in the 88th year of her age.

In Chatham county, N. C., on the 10th inst., JOHN FOX, in the 94th year of his age.

In Elizabethtown, Bladen county, on the evening of the 25th of Dec., Mrs. MARY T. WILKINSON, aged 71 years and 8 months. As she lived so she died, in hope of that better land whither her faith for forty or fifty years of her life had been leading her.

On the morning of the 12th inst., in Richmond Co., N. C., Miss CATHARINE CAMPBELL, in the 60th year of her. She had been a great sufferer for more than 20 years, from Cancer of the breast; and yet she bore patiently all her afflictions, scarcely, if ever, uttering a word of complaint. Her friends have every reason to hope, that to her, death has been an unspeakable gain. Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.

On the afternoon of the same day, and in the same county, after a few days illness, Mrs. MARGARET WILKINSON, relict of Mr. John G. Wilkinson, in the 72d year of her age. She was a remarkably quiet and humble christian; and as such she served her God, and her generation, until it was His good pleasure to say, "it is enough, come up higher." During her last sickness she must have suffered much pain; but she neither murmured nor complained. She retained her presence of mind to the very last, and died calmly and peacefully. Thus Laurel Hill Church has lost two of its praying members in one day; but we trust their prayers will yet be answered in blessings on our Zion.

J. P. M.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—January 23.

BACON,	12½ a 14	American	6½ a 6
BEESWAX,	28 a 30	English	4 a 4½
CANDLES, F. F.	18 a	LARD,	12½ a 14
Adamantine	25 a 30	LEAD,	8½ a
Sperm	45 a 55	MOLASSES—	
COFFEE—Rio	12 a 13½	Cuba	28 a 30
Laguira	14 a 15	N. Orleans	50 a 00
Java	20 a	NAILS,	4½ a 5
COTTON—		OIL—Linseed	1 00 a 0 00
Fair to good	10½ a 10¾	Tanner's	70 a 1 00
Ordin. to mid.	9 a 9½	SALT—	
COTTON BAGGING—		Liv. Sack	0 00 a 1 50
Gunny	16 a 18	Alum	50 a 0 00
Dundee	18 a 20	FLAXSEED,	1 00 a 1 15
COTTON YARN—		SHOT—	
No. 5 to 10	105 a	Com. pr. bag	2 00
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Buck	2 12½
Bro. Sheetings	8 a 9	SPIRITS—	
Osnaburgs	10½ a 11½	P. Brandy	1 00 a 1 25
FEATHERS,	45 a 50	N. C. Apple	70 a 0 75
FLOUR—		Northern do.	70 a 0 90
Family	6 00 a	N. C. Whiskey	70 a 0 80
Super.	5 75 a	Northern do.	35 a 0 40
Fine	5 50 a	SUGARS—	
Scratched	5 25 a	Loaf	13 a 13½
GRAIN—		Crushed	12 a 13
Corn	1 00 a 1 05	Coffee	10 a 10½
Wheat	1 00 a 1 15	Porto Rico	9 a 10
Rye	1 10 a 1 20	New Orleans	8½ a 9½
Oats	60 a 70	TALLOW,	10 a 00
Peas	85 a 90	WOOL,	19 a 20
HIDES—Dry	12½ a 14	TURPENTINE—	
Green	5 a 6	Yellow dip	2 20 a 0 00
IRON—		Virgin	1 66 a 0 00
Swedes, com. bar	6 a 6½	Hard	1 10 a 0 00
Ditto, wide	7 a 7½	Spirits	a 37½

REVIEW OF THE MARKET

Cotton—Since our last review the receipts of this article have increased. Sales on Friday of several lots at 10½, and 10¾ was paid for a few lots of best grades.

Flour—Has arrived freely since our last, and has been readily sold at quotations.

Spirits Turpentine—Transactions in this article have been limited to a few small lots, which were taken at 37½ cents. Some sales are reported to have been made at 38 cents.

Bacon—Several small lots of new cured were sold at 11½ @ 12½ for hog round.

Pork—There has been no transaction in this article except small lots, which were sold at 8 @ 8½.

Corrected by JOHN H. ROBINSON.

WILMINGTON MARKET—Jan'y 21, 1860.

Turpentine, Yellow 2 70, Virgin 2 16, Hard 1 70. Tar $2. Cotton 9¾ to 10¾ for ordinary to good middling. Hay 1 20. No other transactions. Last sales of Flour at 6 15 for Super, 6 40 for Family. Spirits 40½. Common Rosin 1 15. Timber $5 to $12. Pork 7 to 8. Bacon, hog round 12½. Hams 13½.

At New York, Cotton advanced ⅛ on Friday with sales of 7500 bales; middling uplands 11½. Flour heavy; Southern 5 60 to 5 80. Wheat heavy; white 1 53. Spirits dull at 44 to 44½. Rosin dull at 1 60 to 1 65.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. Jun'y 20.—St'r Flora McDonald, with passengers, and goods for J H Hall, Pemberton & Sloan, C T Haigh & Sons, Page & Surles, J & D G Worth, Deep River Coal and Iron Co., Reuben Jones, J M Worth & Son, A A McKethan, J N Smith, Mrs M Banks, D Murphy, G Brandt, D & W McLaurin, J W Lett, J & N A Cameron, W Draughon, D J Crowdson, C M Vanorsdel, J W Sandford, Worth & Utley.

Orrell & Dailey's Line. Jan'y 21, Str Sun, with goods for Walton & Barry, T S Lutterloh, Orrell & Dailey, A G Thornton & Co, and others.

Mrs. F. E. HUSKE

HAS a fine lot of RARE ROSES, EVERGREENS and DECIDUOUS SHRUBS for sale cheap. Persons wishing to purchase will please apply at once. Also, a few Green House Plants, Asparagus Roots, and Strawberry Vines by the quantity. 50 Black Hamburg Grape Vines.

Jan'y 24. 85-4t

Don't Forget

That I am selling **Woolen and Fancy Dry Goods at COST FOR CASH.**

J. N. PRIOR.

Jan'y 23. 1t

LAW NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having removed from Summerville to Fayetteville, will attend the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Harnett and Moore. His office will be at his residence, on Green Street, opposite the Episcopal Church.

His correspondents will please address him hereafter at Fayetteville, instead of Summerville.

NEILL McKAY.

Jan'y 21, 1860. 84-tf

JONESVILLE HIGH SCHOOLS,

Male and Female.

Rev. WM. L. VAN EATON, A. M., Principal.
DANIEL L. CLAY, Assistant.
Miss LUCY J. ARMFIELD, in charge of the Female Department.
Miss ROCINDA J. DOUGHERTY, in charge of the Music Department.
Miss SARAH DOUGHERTY, in charge of the Painting Class.

THE 31st Session of these prosperous and growing Schools opened the 1st Wednesday in January, with all the departments of instruction filled with efficient and experienced teachers.

Our buildings are large, commodious and well furnished with Apparatus, Globes, Maps, &c., situated in a beautiful grove, at a suitable distance apart.

COST, PER SESSION OF TWENTY-ONE WEEKS.

Board, including every thing except candles,	$6 and $7
English branches,	$10 and $12
Latin, Greek and advanced Mathematics,	$15
Music,	$20
Painting, in oil,	$10
Contingent fee,	$1

For further particulars address the Principal, (and Catalogues will be sent,) at Jonesville, Yadkin Co., N. C.

Jany 20, 1860. 85-3m

For Mr. Frensley's Exhibition Ball.

——A fine assortment of——
FRENCH FIRE-GILT ARTIFICIALS,
French Hair Pins, Hair Nets,
HANDSOME HEAD-DRESS TRIMMINGS,
And many other articles suitable for the occasion.
Ladies will please call soon, at

No. 14 Hay Street.

GEORGE BRANDT.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 23. 85itf

For the Grand Soiree Militaire.

A very handsome assortment of
FINE BLUE AND BLACK CLOTH DRESS COATS,
(with Gilt Buttons;)
FINE BLACK DOESKIN PANTS,
WHITE SATIN CRAVATS AND KID GLOVES TO MATCH.
For sale cheap at

No. 16 Hay Street.

GEO. BRANDT.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 23 85-i

Valuable Property at Auction.

INTENDING to remove from the State, I offer for sale my House and Lot on Rowan street.

The House is very comfortable and in excellent repair, containing a parlor and dining-room handsomely papered, with coal grates and gas fixtures in each, a commodious bed room with fire place, a bed room without, a convenient store room, pantry, and back gallery, a kitchen and servant's room attached—with fire-place; two servants' rooms with fire-places, all lathed and plastered; a corn house and smoke house, a large stable with feed room, carriage and cow houses and other outbuildings—all new and in good repair. There is also a spring of water suitable for domestic purposes.

On the east of the House is a flower-garden containing a large collection of choice roses and other rare and beautiful flowers, a splendid Magnolia tree, and an arbor upon which are three fine scuppernong grape vines.

On the west is a kitchen garden in which are a choice variety of fruits—Apricots, Nectarines, Peaches, blue and Greengage Plums, Strawberries, Raspberries, and an arbor of delicious Grapes of three varieties. Below the stable and garden is a well-drained and productive meadow.

As for health, this Lot will compare with any in the town of Fayetteville. Although occupied by many families, as far as can be ascertained, there has not been a death from disease upon it in more than fifty years.

At the same time and place, will be sold a Lot fronting on Ramsey and Moore streets, containing nearly three acres, well fenced, well drained and enclosed by a cedar hedge.

Also, fifty acres of Land in Cypress Swamp, Harnett County—(having never seen this piece of land I cannot recommend it.)

The sale will take place at the Market House, at 12 o'clock, on Tuesday, the 31st inst., it being the week of Special Court. Terms at sale.

JOHN WINSLOW.
C. E. LEETE, Auct'r.

Jan'y 21. 85ts

To the Lovers of Fine HORSES.

WE notice in Wilkes's Spirit of the Times the arrival of four full blood Black Hawk Stallions, viz: Artless, Gold Seeker, Fly-by-Night, and Rover. One of these Colts will be in this place on Tuesday the 24th inst. and will remain for two days. He is called Gold Seeker—he by Gold Finder—and he by Old Vermont Black Hawk. Dam Black Hawk. For style, action, and speed, the world cannot beat this Colt. All stock breeders call and see this Colt before his departure for the Charleston Races, next week. He may be seen at the Fayetteville Hotel Stables. To all the lovers of Trotting Stock; call and see him, for he is the only pure Blood Black Hawk Colt that ever has been in this place. The breeder of all this fine stock will be in company with this Colt.

T. B. DERRICK.

Jan'y 23. 85-2tpd

Godey's Ladies' Magazine for February.

NEW YORK LEDGER, Jan'y 28th.
Just rec'd. E. J. HALE & SON.
Jan'y 23.

☞ HARPERS' MAGAZINE and WEEKLY, expected TO-MORROW.

REMOVAL.

ISHAM SWETT, Barber and Hair Dresser, has removed to No. 10 Green Street, opposite the Shemwell House, where he would be pleased to see his customers.

Jan'y 21 85-3tpd

A. J. HALE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Asheborough, N. C.,
(OFFICE IN THE COURT HOUSE,)

WILL practice his profession in Randolph and the adjoining Counties.

Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to his care.

Jan'y 20, 1860. 85tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of RINALDI & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners is authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

B. F. RINALDI.
C. H. ROBINSON.

Elizabethtown, N. C., Jan'y 2, 1860. 85*3m

B. F. RINALDI having purchased the entire interest of the above Company, will be pleased to see his former patrons, to whom he returns thanks for the liberal encouragement heretofore bestowed, and to wait upon them in the sale of his goods.

B. F. R.

Jan'y 2, 1860.

"A Place for Everything"
IN THE WAY OF
Building Materials!

LIME, Cement, Calcined and Land Plaster, Lath and Lath Nails, Plastering Hair, Marble Dust, Fire Brick, &c &c.

Also, Laundry, Family, Chemical, Pale, No. 1, and all kinds of Fancy SOAPS.

Freights procured at the best rates, and every effort made to please all who may favor us with their patronage. All orders thankfully received, and attended to with care and despatch.

LOVELAND & WELCH,
381 West street, New York.

Jan'y 20, 1860. 85-3m

NOTICE.

I FOREWARN all persons from trading or crediting any person whatever, on my account, without a written order from me.

JOHN McQUEIN.

Laurinburgh, N. C., Jan'y 20. 85 2t*

NOTICE.

AN OWNER WANTED, for a box of Jewelry, which came to Westbrook's Post Office, on the 13th inst., marked "Sidney A. Ward," containing one Breast Pin, one set of Ear-Drops, one Locket, one set of Cuff and Bosom Studs. The ownership must be proven.

J. J. BENSON, P. M.

Jan'y 16 85-3w

MAPES'
NITROGENIZED
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

For Cotton, Tobacco, Wheat, Corn, &c.,

Composed of Dried Blood, Bones, Sulphuric Acid, Peruvian Guano and Sulphate of Ammonia.

Testimonials from Hundreds who have Used it Eleven Years!

Does not exhaust the Land like Guano, but permanently Improves it!

100 pounds of Nitrogenized Super-Phosphate of Lime, will equal in effect and lasting power 185 pounds Peruvian Guano.

Produces Heavier Bolls of Cotton and Greater Weight of Wheat and other Grain, per Bushel, than Peruvian Guano!---Prevents Rust!

SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

I have set out with the determination to see what can be done on twenty-five acres of high, dry upland, by ditching, under-draining, thorough subsoiling, and the application of fifteen dollars worth of Mapes' Super-Phosphate of Lime to the acre. I am fully satisfied from an experiment made by me (as above) this year, that I can raise a bag of Cotton or thirty bushels of Corn per acre the first year, and bring every acre in good heart. Truly yours, "D."

NEW YORK, Nov. 19, 1859.

Professor JAMES J. MAPES:—

DEAR SIR: I have no hesitation in saying, that I have used your Super-Phosphate of Lime since 1852; in that year, using 7½ tons: each year since, I have used it in varying quantities. Its average effect has been all you promised. I rely on it in all cases to put in with the seed, to give an early and healthful growth to the plant. I have invariably found the article of good quality, and if anything, better in 1858 than in 1852.

Respectfully, yours, HENRY C. VAIL.

From Judge E. A. Nisbit.

MACON, Ga., Nov'r 7th, 1859.

Sometime ago I used a ton of Prof. Mapes' Phosphate of Lime as a fertilizer for Cotton. The summer was exceedingly dry, and therefore unfavorable to a fair experiment. The result, however, was an increased product of 200 pounds to the acre, using the ton upon 12 acres. Prof. Mapes' recent improvements in this article, from what I learn of it, I have no doubt have made it more desirable as a fertilizer than was the original article, and I can see that the use of it must be very profitable. E. A. NISBIT.

COTTON.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct'r 18, 1859.

Mr. J. J. MAPES: Dear Sir:—In reply to yours of the 1st inst., I cheerfully state: I have used Mapes' Nitrogenized Super-Phosphate of Lime on my Cotton of the present year, and am perfectly satisfied with its yield. I can recommend it to my neighbors with confidence, as a pure and effective manure, and would give it the preference to any other in the market.

Yours, respectfully, THOMAS DAVIS.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 20, 1859.

J. J. MAPES, Esq.:

Dear Sir—I have very great pleasure in writing you touching the effects of your Super-Phosphate of Lime on our Cotton crop. Having tested it against four other preparations, I find the appearance of the plant is most hopeful and promising, as regards a large and remunerating yield. I feel certain your manure will give from *one hundred to one hundred and thirty* pounds of Cotton more than any other preparation per acre.

It is a remarkable fact that no Rust is seen in the plant where your Manure has been used, while all others show Rust more or less, and this is especially the case where Guano has been used.

And last, though not least, as regards the Planter's interest, I feel certain that Cotton from Super-Phosphate will WEIGH MUCH HEAVIER than from any other preparation: in this particular, I believe Phosphates are destined to work the greatest possible revolution in the Cotton-growing states to the South.

The plants look most vigorous and luxurious, some being six feet high, and holding from eighty to one hundred and ten Bolls each stalk.

I am, very truly, H. LOMAS.

WESTPORT, CONN., Nov. 28, 1859.

Prof. JAMES J. MAPES:—Dear Sir—Having used your phosphate, I would state that on twenty acres of worn-out land, not capable of producing ten or twelve bushels of grain to the acre by ordinary means, I applied 500 lbs. of your Nitrogenized Super-Phosphate per acre, and seeded it down to grass and grain crops in the fall of 1858.

It has given me over thirty bushels of white rye per acre, and a stand of grass equal to any I ever saw. The rest of the fourteen tons I purchased of you was used on other sections of my farm, and I am more than satisfied with the results.

Yours, etc., MORRIS KETCHUM.

Price, per ton, $50: per bag, 160 lbs., $4.

Orders, accompanied with drafts on New York, Charleston or Savannah, will receive prompt attention.

Contracts for low rates of freight will be made in all instances.

Correspondents ordering implements, machinery or seeds may rely upon the same attention given to selection and shipment, as if ordered in person.

Liberal arrangements made with first-class houses for the sale of Mapes' Nitrogenized Super-Phosphate, also Agricultural Implements Machinery, Seeds, &c.

Circulars, Catalogues, &c., sent on request.

CHAS. V. MAPES.

Mapes' Agricultural Implement and Seed Warehouse, 132 & 134 Nassau, and 11 Beckman sts., New York.

Dec 17, 1859. 77*2m

NORTH CAROLINA,
RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Clerk and Master's Office, Asheboro', December 15th, 1859.

WHEREAS William S. Marsh has filed in the Office of the Clerk and Master in Equity of said County, his bill of complaint against George Baldwin, Henry B Elliott, and others, and it is made to appear by the affidavit of the plaintiff, that said Elliott is not an inhabitant of this State, and the said W. S. Marsh prays that said Elliott be notified of the pendency of said bill by publication for six weeks in some newspaper, published in this State,—It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Elliott personally to be and appear at the next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Randolph, at the Court House in Asheboro', on the 4th Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said bill, otherwise the same will be taken as confessed, and set for hearing ex parte as to him.

Witness, J. Worth, Clerk and Master of said Court, at Office in Asheboro', this 15th Dec., 1859.

76*6t] J. WORTH, C. M. E.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—Oct'r Term 1859.

George Cagle and Wife, et al, vs. George W. Williams, et al.—Petition for division of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that George W. Williams is not an inhabitant of this State, It is therefore ordered by the Court that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six successive weeks, notifying the said George W. Williams of the filing of this petition, and unless he be and appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the 4th Monday of January next, and answer the petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, A. H. McNeill, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Carthage, 4th Monday October, 1859.

79*6t] A. H. McNEILL, C. C. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—October Term, 1859.

Flora Cameron vs. Neill Cameron, et. al.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Mary E., Cintha A., Nancy M., Thos. A., Rufus H., Flora A., and Alex'r W. Cameron, children of Arch'd W. Cameron, Dec'd, reside beyond the limits of this State, It is therefore ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, notifying the absent defendants to be and appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the 4th Monday of January next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to the above named petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, A. H. McNeill, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Carthage, the 4th Monday of October, 1859.

79*6t] A. H. McNEILL, C. C. C.

GLUE.

2000 BBLS. assorted qualities. Superior lots for Distillers' use, constantly on hand and for sale by

E. W. & F. W. LEGGETT,
301 Pearl st., New York.

Dec'r 28, 1859. 79*6m

W. S. NORMENT,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Lumberton, N. C.

WILL attend the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Cumberland, Bladen and Columbus. All business intrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. Office in the Court House.

June 27, 1859. 28-*1y

THE GULF HOTEL.

THE subscriber has taken and opened the GULF HOTEL, at the Gulf, Chatham Co:, North Carolina, where he will take pleasure in using his best endeavors to accommodate the traveling public comfortably and pleasantly.

JOHN H. DAVIS.

Gulf, Chatham co , Jan'y 9, 1860. 83*9tpd

A CARD.
GEO. W. SPERLING, Produce Dealer,
HAY STREET,
Fayetteville, No. Ca.

SPIRITS Turpentine, Cotton, Flour, Back-Country Liquors, Dried Fruit, Flaxseed, Beeswax, Tobacco, &c., &c., purchased at HIGH PRICES.

☞ **Consignments solicited.** ☜

GEO. W. SPERLING.

Oct'r 11, 1859 57*tf

WHISKEY,
Brandy and Wine!

180 BBLS. pure Wyandotte Corn Ohio Whiskey;
24 " old Rye Monongahela Excelsior do., Dew-Drop, Honey-Suckle, Long City and other brands;
12 Bbls. Back Country Apple Brandy;
15 " Corn and Rye Whiskey;
10 " pure French Cognac Brandy;
15 " New England Rum (Rock Spring;)
10 " Sweet Malaga Wine;
5 " Pure Spirit for wine mixing;
5 " Holland Gin;
5 Cases Schiedam Schnapps;
5 " Stomac Bitters;

☞ The whole warranted PURE—not adulterated—and will be sold at the lowest prices.

G. W. SPERLING.

Oct 31 62*tf

KNIVES.

200 DOZEN Pocket and Table Cutlery—Geo. Wostenholm's, Rogers' and other celebrated manufactures. For sale cheap.

GEO. W. SPERLING.

CANDLES.

20 BOXES ADAMANTINE CANDLES for sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

SUNDRIES.

STOCK and Pad Locks; Hinges and Screws; Fire Irons; Pots; Bake Ovens; Skillets; Spiders; Sad Irons; Drawing Knives; Saws; Files; Well Buckets and Well Wheels; Horse and Mule Shoes and Nails; Dippers; Measures; Sifters; Frying Pans; Blacking; Curry Combs; Shoe Brushes; Brooms; Twine; Shoe Thread; Cotton and Wool Cards; Coffee Mills; Looking-Glasses; Churns; Powder and Shot; Grubbing and Weeding Hoes; Rivets. For sale. G. W. SPERLING.

Hats, Caps and Umbrellas.

A LARGE assortment of Hats, Caps and Umbrellas, for sale cheap. G. W. SPERLING.

LEATHER.

100 SIDES Oak Tan'd Spanish Sole Leather, for sale. G. W. SPERLING.

SCOTCH WHISKEY.

HALF Pipe pure ISLEY WHISKEY, for sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

Iron and Steel.

A LARGE STOCK of different sizes and qualities, for sale. G. W. SPERLING.

SADDLERY.

50 DIFFERENT kinds of Saddles;
20 doz. Collars;
8 " Whips;
6 " Bridles;
4 " Saddle Bags;
Martingales, Bridle-Bits, Stirrup-Irons, &c., &c.
For sale. G. W. SPERLING.

COFFEE.

50 SACKS RIO COFFEE, a choice quality, for sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

Guns and Revolvers.

40 GUNS,—Single and Double Barrel,—varying in price from $5 to $125, each. For sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

CANDY.

20 BOXES Candy for sale. G. W. SPERLING.

SOAP! SOAP!

60 BOXES Soap, No. 1 Extra, Chas. Colgate's Superior, and other brands, for sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

Mullets! Mullets!!

50 BBLS. new Mullets, in Oak and Pine Barrels, for sale. G. W. SPERLING.

NAILS.

200 KEGS, of choice brands, for sale.

G. W. SPERLING

BLANKETS.

300 PAIRS Blankets of various qualities, at from 75 cts. to $6.00 per pair. For sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

SEGARS.

200,000 SEGARS of different qualities, from 40 c. to $8 per Box. For sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

Kerseys and Linseys.

A LARGE stock of Kerseys and Linseys on hand and for sale cheap. G. W. SPERLING.

Bagging and Rope.

12000 YARDS heavy Gunny Bagging; 2000 Lbs. Rope.

For sale. G. W. SPERLING.

Spades and Shovels.

20 DOZEN Spades and Shovels; Ames', Carr's, Adams', Thomas' and others make. For sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

Axes! Axes!!

20 BOXES S. W. Collins' Turpentine and Club Axes. Also, HATCHETS. For sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

Trace Chains.

200 PAIRS Trace Chains, from 33 cts. to 1 25 per pair. For sale. G. W. SPERLING.

MATCHES.

200 GROSS Matches for sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

Manilla Rope.

18 COILS Manilla Rope of different sizes; Bed Cords, Plow Lines, and large Cotton Rope. For sale.

G. W. SPERLING.

BUTTER.

25 KEGS fresh Alleghany Mountain and Goshen Butter. For sale. G. W. SPERLING.

SNUFF.

20 HALF Bbls. Eagle Mills Snuff.

G. W. SPERLING.

Wholesale and Retail.

BOOTS & SHOES,

40 CASES Brogan, Kip, Welt Calf, Enameled, Gaiter, Women', Misses' and Children's SHOES.

Also, Patent brass-tip Enameled Leather Shoes, for Misses and Children.

12 cases BOOTS of various kinds.

Just received and for sale at the usual low prices.

GEO. W. SPERLING,
Hay St., opposite D. & W. McLaurin.

Nov'r 12, 1859 69*tf

RALEIGH FEMALE SEMINARY.
Raleigh, N. C.

THE SPRING TERM OF 1860, WILL BEGIN THE SECOND THURSDAY IN JANUARY, and continue 21 weeks.

FACULTY.

T. H. BRAME, A. M., President and Prof. of Latin, Mathematics and Experimental Science.
REV. R. T. HEFLIN, Prof. of Moral Philosophy.
MISS A. J. SEARLE, Teacher of French, German and Oil Painting.
MISS S. E. COOK, Teacher of Music, Grecian and Oriental Painting, Painting in Water-colors, Drawing, Leather-work, &c.
MISS ———, Teacher of Music and English.
MRS. M. A. BRAME, Matron.

EXPENSES PER 21 WEEKS.

English Branches,	$15,00
Latin, Greek, French and German, each,	10,00
Music, with use of Instrument,	22,00
Grecian and Oriental Painting, Painting in Water-colors, Drawing, each,	10,00
Oil Painting,	15,00
Embroidery, Wax-fruit, Leather-work, each,	5,00
Lectures and use of Apparatus,	1,50
Contingent Expenses,	1,00
Board, including servants' attention and fuel,	50,00

Washing and lights, from $1,50 to $2 per month.

Pupils received at any time, and charged from time of entrance till end of term. Deductions made only for protracted sickness.

☞ All bills payable half at the beginning and half at the end of term.

Persons desiring further information will please apply to T. H. Brame, or Rev. R. T. Heflin.

M. A. BLEDSOE, Pres't.
Board Trustees.

A. M. GORMAN, Sec'y.

Nov. 18. 69-3m

A GEM!

The New Style, Small,

COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS,

AT

Vanorsdell's Gallery.

ART.
Woodward's Solar Camera.

PHOTOGRAPHS can be had at Vanorsdell's Skylight Gallery, Hay street, opposite Marble Yard, Fayetteville, N. C.: plain, retouched, colored, in water colors, oil and pastile; from small to life size. Ambrotypes, Melaneotypes, and all other styles of Pictures pertaining to the Art. Also, Gilt Frames, Gilt Moulding, Glass for very large pictures—as large as 26 by 36 inches. Cord and Tassels for hanging pictures; Instruments. Stock and Chemicals for sale low for cash. Life-size colored Photographs made from small pictures.

Having permanently located here I hope to merit your patronage. I would also return my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on me heretofore by the good people of Fayetteville and vicinity.

C. M. VANORSDELL,
Photographist and Proprietor.

Dec'r 20, 1859 77-

Bacon, Corn and Hay.

10 HHDS. well smoked BACON.
100 Sacks CORN.
75 Bales Eastern HAY.
Just received.

E. F. MOORE.

Dec. 1, 1859. 71-

Fresh Arrivals.

15 Firkins GOSHEN BUTTER.
75 Bbls. White WHISKEY.
50 Boxes Manf. TOBACCO.
25 Tons PERUVIAN GUANO, No. 1.
Just received by

E. F. MOORE.

Dec. 1, 1859. 71-

Whiskey and Brandy.

110 BBLS. Pure Corn Whiskey;
25 " Apple Brandy;
20 " N. E. Rum;
20 " American Brandy;
15 " Old Rye Whiskey.

For sale by E. F. MOORE.

Sept 12 48-

Harnett County.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

PROPOSALS for the building of a Court House and Jail at Lillington, will be received, until the 13th of March, at Summerville. Plans and specifications will be exhibited during the week of Harnett Superior Court, commencing on the 13th of Feb'y next. For information address R. C. Belden, at Johnsonville, Harnett co.

FARQUHARD SMITH,
C. C. BARBEE,
WM. A. JOHNSON,
SION HARRINGTON,
R. C. BELLEN,
Building Committee.

Dec'r 20 77tF6

BLOOD FOOD

Dr. Bronson having been so far reduced by consumption, as to be considered beyond all hope of recovery by the most eminent of the medical profession, and also by himself—a regular physician of twenty years practice—as a last resort, conceived the idea of ANALYZING THE BLOOD, and applying the subject of physiology to the more immediate connection, and effect of the state of the blood upon the health and system. The result has been the production of this 'BLOOD FOOD,' from the use of which Dr. Bronson was restored to perfect health. Within six months after its introduction, over two thousand consumptives were effectually cured by it. If you have any complaints of a consumptive tendency, Cough, Cold, Head-ache, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite or Pain in the Side, lose no time in procuring a bottle of the "BLOOD FOOD." If you are suffering from Nervous Debility, or your sleep is broken and disturbed, if your Spirits are Depressed, or your Organs Relaxed, you will find in this an unfailing remedy, by commencing with ten drops. If your Liver is torpid or diseased in any manner whatever, one or two bottles will be sure to invigorate, and bring it into lively and healthy action. In the most inveterate cases of Dyspepsia, the patient can here find the most efficient and grateful relief. A benefit is always experienced after taking only one bottle. In Male or Female Complaints and Weaknesses, the sufferer, after trying other remedies in vain, may rest assured, that a certain cure will result from the use of two or three bottles. The "BLOOD FOOD" is effectual in all cases of Eruptions, Salt Rheum, Scrofula and other like complaints. Pale and emaciated children and adults are immediately benefitted by its use. It gives strength to the body, and color and beauty to the skin. Physicians of all schools are using it with wonderful success.

For full directions, see circulars. Price $1 per bottle.

* * *

In presenting you with DR. EATON'S INFANTILE CORDIAL, we desire to state its superiority over every nostrum that nurse or quack has heretofore offered you.

First, it is the preparation of a regular physician, who is well qualified from much experience in infantile complaints to prescribe for them. Secondly—It is entirely free from paregoric or opiate of any kind, and consequently relieves by removing the suffering of your child instead of deadening its sensibilities. Thirdly—It is put up with great care, as a comparison of it with any other article for infantile complaints will show; the very roots from which it is distilled being dug from the forests under the direction of Dr Eaton, many of them by his own hands. Fourthly—It is perfectly harmless and cannot injure the most delicate infant, and is a certain cure and relief in all the following cases, which is its chief merit over every other preparation, viz:

FOR ALL COMPLAINTS ATTENDING TEETHING; such as Dysentery, Colic, &c.; also, for softening the gums, and relieving pain. For regulating the bowels it is unequalled. For Cold in the Head it is a sure relief. For CROUP, the most fatal and trying of diseases, it can be relied on with perfect confidence; and being a powerful anti-spasmodic, in all cases of convulsions or fits, we earnestly recommend you to lose no time in procuring it. Lastly—It costs so much more than other preparations of the kind, that we cannot afford such long advertisements as can those whose whole expense is their advertising; for the same reason, it commends itself as the most reliable to all mothers. In all cases, the directions wrapped around each bottle must be strictly followed.

Price, 25 cents per bottle.

MOTHERS

Sold by CHURCH & DUPONT, Druggists,
No. 36 Maiden Lane, New York,
by JAS. N. SMITH, Fayetteville, N. C.
And by all respectable Druggists throughout the country.

Nov 11, 1859 66-1y

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!

A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability. He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, finished, THE LARGEST STOCK OF

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways and Buggies,

ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for cash, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY VEHICLES finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material, will be repaired free of charge.

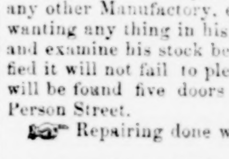
Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

May 28, 1859. 89-tf

SADDLE AND HARNESS
FACTORY.



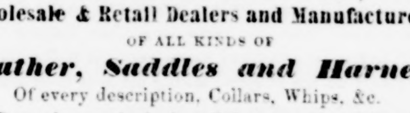
THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and informs the public that he has now and will continue to have an increased force of experienced Saddle and Harness Makers, whose work he will warrant; and that he is prepared to offer to the public a large and varied assortment of every thing kept in his line. His assortment of Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Trunks, Travelling Bags, Valices, &c., is unsurpassed for workmanship and material, and will compare favorably for neatness with any other Manufactory, either North or South. Persons wanting any thing in his line will do him a favor to call and examine his stock before purchasing, as he is satisfied it will not fail to please them. His establishment will be found five doors East of Cape Fear Bank, on Person Street.

☞ Repairing done with neatness and despatch.

W. OVERBY.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan'y 9, 1860. 81-6m

Persons indebted are earnestly requested to call and settle, as I must have money.



WM. CARTER & SON,
Wholesale & Retail Dealers and Manufacturers
OF ALL KINDS OF
Leather, Saddles and Harness,
Of every description, Collars, Whips, &c.

AND we also particularly call the attention of the whole surrounding country to give us a call, as we are determined that none shall surpass us in quality or low prices; and we will give the highest cash price at all times for Raw Hides and Tallow, in exchange for our articles.

Country Merchants would do well to call and examine our Stock, as we can sell them Shoes of a much better quality than they usually get, on very accommodating terms. Southern Planters would do well to send us all their orders as we are making a No. 1 article of NEGRO SHOES, that are warranted to give entire satisfaction.

N B. All Orders from a distance shall have prompt attention.

S. S. CARTER. WM. CARTER.
Goldston P. O., Chatham Co., N. C., March 15, 1859. 96-

WILSON'S HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT

Constantly Manufacturing at my Establishment,

EVERY VARIETY OF HARNESS, Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Whips and Trunks; all kinds of Leather, Calf Skins and Oil; Condition Powders, for diseased Horses and Cattle; Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, Saddlery, Hardware, &c. The largest stock in the State, sold wholesale or retail, at the lowest New York prices. Harness and Saddles repaired.

JAMES WILSON,
No. 5 Market st. Wilmington, N. C., near the Wharf.

Oct. 19, 1859. 59-1ypd.

To the Interest of Turpentine Distillers.

M. A. BAKER would respectfully inform Turpentine Distillers and others that he is fully prepared to Manufacture or Repair Turpentine, Brandy and Whiskey Stills, Worms, &c., in fact, anything in the line of Sheet-Copper or Iron work.

Particular attention given to the making of Steam Pipes from a superior kind of Copper, for Boats, Mills, &c.

All work entrusted to my care shall be properly done, and warranted, and on the most favorable terms as regards price. Give me a call and see for yourself, and I know I shall have your patronage. Being a practical workman, I attend to all the work myself, which I find is to the advantage of both my customers and myself.

Old Copper bought for cash or taken in exchange for new work.

M. A. BAKER,
Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

July 27 35-6mos

Marble Factory,

By GEO. LAUDER,
TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SONS' STORE
Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1859 64-ypd

Blanks for sale at this Office.

Schools at Haywood.

THE MALE AND FEMALE SCHOOLS at this place will commence their next Session the 16th inst.

A. R. BLACK.

Jan'y 3, 1860 81-3t*

FREEMON'S MALE SCHOOL.
Located at Jamestown Station, Guilford Co.,
On the N. C. Railroad.

THE next Session will commence on Tuesday, 3d of Jan'y 1860, and continue 21 weeks. Students will be received at any time during the term, and charged from entrance to the close of the Session, without deduction, except in cases of illness. The rates of tuition for a Session,—

Primary,	$7 50
English,	10 00
Latin,	12 50

SURVEYING.—I have a Surveyor's Compass, by which can be calculated the areas of triangles, horizontal measurement, heights and distances, all the cases in right and oblique angled trigonometry; also, variation on old lines. It gives the latitude and departure of each line as run, and the bearing and distance of the closing line in a division of land. It is convenient in obtaining the bearings by the angles, or running lines, where local attraction prevents the use of the needle, and in obtaining the measurement of lines crossing water courses, ponds, &c. Any one who wishes to have a practical knowledge of Surveying under this new system, can learn it in from 15 to 20 days. The price of tuition $10. Board, washing and fuel, (exclusive of light,) in private families, can be had for $7 per month.

J. W. FREEMON, Principal.

Dec'r 16. 76*6t

C. S. BARBEE. C. C. BARBEE.

METROPOLITAN LINE.
The Most Direct Route North.

WE are running a Daily Line of Two-horse Coaches between Fayetteville and Raleigh, N. C., connecting with the Raleigh and Gaston and N. C. Railroad at Raleigh.

Best two-horse line of Mail Coaches in the State. New Coaches, thoroughly lined. Young, strong, and well-broke horses, with careful and accommodating drivers. Supper at Mrs Barclay's. Through in 12 hours. Office at Fayetteville Hotel, Fayetteville, N. C. Tickets sold to Weldon. Office at Yarbrough House, Raleigh, N. C. Leave the latter place 5½ o'clock, P. M. Leave Fayetteville 3 o'clock, P. M., and 2 o'clock P. M. Sundays. Extra baggage must be pre-paid, to have attention.

C. S. BARBEE & BRO., Proprietors,
Barclaysville, N. C.

Dec'r 20, 1859 77*8tpd

TRUST SALE.

THE subscriber will expose at public sale at the Market House in the town of Fayetteville, at 12 o'clock on Tuesday the 24th day of January next, to close the Trust made to him by W. R. Bolton, for purposes therein mentioned, the following property, viz:

The House and Lot on Grove Street, at present occupied by James M. Vann.

250 acres Land, known as the Terry Land, on Carver's Creek.

One Roan Horse.
One Cow and Calf.
15 or 20 Head Sheep.
Household and Kitchen Furniture.
One Two-horse Wagon.
One Timber Do.
2 Cutting Machines;
Blacksmith Tools.
One Double-barrel Gun.
One Saddle.

Terms at sale; sale positive. Creditors would do well to attend the sale.

C. E. LEETE, Trustee.

Dec'r 19 76*ts

Notice.

THE subscriber having been appointed, at December Term of Harnett County Court, Commissioner to sell one hundred acres of LAND, on Anderson's Creek in Barbecue District, belonging to the heirs of Gilbert McInnis, deceased, will sell the above named Land to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in Toomer, on MONDAY the 13th day of FEBRUARY 1860, (it being the Monday of Harnett County Superior Court,) the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

B. F. SHAW, Commissioner.

Dec'r 17, 1859. 76*6t

JARVIS & BAKER'S
ISLAND GUANO,
FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN,
IMPORTED BY THE
AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY, New York.

THIS Guano is far superior to any other fertilizer known, and of permanent value to the soil, is sold at thirty per cent. less than Peruvian Guano. Its peculiar NATURAL combination of the Phosphates and Sulphates of Lime, enable it to RESTORE to the soil the lost properties by constant cropping, and the Planter will be enabled not merely to reap from its use a present crop, but find his land at the end of the season, healthier and stronger, requiring a less amount of Guano for the next planting.

This Guano feeds but does not STIMULATE to excess the roots of plants, and they are thereby enabled to withstand the effects of drought to a greater degree than by the use of any other fertilizer known.

For full information and reports of successful experiments with this Guano, apply to

DeROSSET, BROWN & CO., Wilmington,
Agents for the State of North Carolina.
WORTH & UTLEY,
Agents at Fayetteville.

Nov. 10, 1859 65-3mpd

An Agency for the Sale of
WM. KNABE & CO'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.
ESTABLISHED IN WILMINGTON, N. C.

HAVING secured the Agency for the sale of the above unrivalled instruments, we invite the attention of all who may want a FIRST CLASS PIANO (and no other is worth buying) to the fact, and respectfully solicit the most intelligent and critical examination of the instruments now on exhibition. These Pianos have secured more Premiums than any other manufacture. They are fully endorsed by such names in the musical world as Thalberg, Strakosh, Satter, Vieuxtempts, beside the most distinguished Professors and Amateurs in the country.

There are hundreds of families in North Carolina where these Pianos are used. We name a few out of Wilmington: Hon. L. O'B. Branch, S. W. Cole, Esq., Gen. G. M. Leach, Carolina Female College, Salem Academy, Rev. R. Burwell, Hillsboro', Rev. T. Campbell, Salisbury, &c.

In Wilmington we refer to the following gentlemen who have Knabe's Pianos in use: Geo. Myers, Esq., F. D. Poisson, Esq., Griffith J. McRee, Esq., and others. We deliver these Pianos in Wilmington at the published rates of the Manufacturers. Every instrument has the full iron frame, and is fully warranted.

One thing we wish distinctly understood, ☞ They have never failed to secure the HIGHEST PREMIUMS, whenever brought in competition with others!

Pianos now in store, just received, and can be delivered immediately, by GEO. H. KELLEY,
Agent for Wm. Knabe & Co

July 23, 1859. 34*1y

T. M. SMITH JOHN McLAURIN.

SMITH & McLAURIN,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton, Naval Stores, Flour and Country Produce generally, for sale or shipment, will receive prompt and personal attention.

Refer to: JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Mayor; E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank, State N. C.

Nov 7, 1859. 64*1y

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the subscriber, an ordinary size GREY HORSE. The only mark about him recollected was a slit in the nostril. He was taken or strayed from Mr. Lett's back-yard in Fayetteville, on Thursday the 12th inst. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received and liberally rewarded. Information may be left with J. W. Lett.

ALEXANDER ELLIOT, Jr.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 14 83*3t

A SELECT

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL
Mt. Vernon Springs, Chatham Co., N. C.

THE subscriber having been engaged in the instruction of youth for several years, and for the last four Principal of the Male Department of Mt. Vernon Seminary, will open, on the 2d Monday in January, a SELECT SCHOOL for boys and young men, at this place. The Springs are justly celebrated for their medicinal properties, and the healthfulness of this place is well known. It is removed from inducements to vice and scenes of dissipation.

Young men can here pursue an English and Scientific Course of Studies, and be prepared for the business of life, while those who wish can be prepared for the University or Wake Forest College.

TERMS PER SESSION.

For English Studies, from $5 to $15; Latin $15; Latin and Greek, $20; Agricultural Chemistry, extra $5. Incidental expenses, 75 cents.

It is very desirable for all to be punctual, though pupils will be received at any time, and after two weeks from the opening of Session will be charged from the time of entrance till close of Session, and no deduction unless in cases of protracted illness. One-half of Tuition payable in advance.

Good Board can be obtained in the village and neighborhood at from 6 50 to $8 per month, including washing, lights; &c.; and a few can obtain board with the subscriber.

For further particulars, address

R. P. JONES, Principal.

Goldston, Chatham Co., N. C., Dec. 30, 1859. 79*

CARTHAGE INSTITUTE.

THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday 9th of January. Tuition per session of five months, viz:

Primary Department,	$10
Intermediate,	12 50
Latin, Greek and Higher Mathematics,	17 50

Contingent fee 50 cts.

Students charged from time of entering till the end of the session. No deduction in prices, except in case of sickness.

Good board can be had in and near the village, from 7 to 9 dollars per month.

JAS. D. McIVER, Prin.

Carthage, Dec. 22, 1859. 79*

UNIVERSAL KNOWLEDGE BOX.

THE CORNER CUPBOARD;
OR
FACTS FOR EVERBODY.
BY THE AUTHOR OF "INQUIRE WITHIN," "THE REASON WHY," ETC.

Large 12mo. 400 pages, Cloth, Gilt Side and back. Price $1.00.

ILLUSTRATED WITH

OVER ONE THOUSAND ENGRAVINGS.

EMBRACING Facts about—I. Things not generally known. II. Things that ought to be known. III. Things worth knowing. The food we consume, the clothes we wear, the house we live in, and Facts from the Arts and Sciences, as well as from Literature, Manufacture, Commerce, Anatomy, Physiology, the Garden and Field. The whole forming a complete Encyclopædia of Useful Knowledge.

Whether in the Parlor or the Kitchen, the Chamber or the Boudoir, at Home or Abroad, it may be very appropriately called the

FAMILY'S READY ADVISER.

Published by DICK & FITZGERALD,
No. 18 Ann Street, N. Y.

Also for sale by all Booksellers in this place.

Reliable Agents wanted to canvass for "The Magician's Own Book," and other popular works; send Cash Orders to the above address. Descriptive Catalogue of our Books mailed to any address free.

Copies of the above book sent by mail, to any address, free of postage, on receipt of One Dollar.

Jan'y 13. 83-*2tpd

RICHARDSON'S
IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS,
DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS OF RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm,

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

As a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary, as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE,
Agents, 36 Church Street, New York.

Dec. 16, 1859. 76*1y

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term 1859.

Petition for Distribution.

John McLeod, Peter McLeod, Malcom McLeod, Helen McLeod, and John Leach, Guardian of Catharine Ann McLeod, John McLeod, and Daniel James McLeod, against Angus McLeod, Administrator of Neill McLeod, dec'd., William McLeod, Norman McLeod, Roderick McLeod, Donald McLeod, and Alexander McLeod, Jane McLeod, Mary McLeod, and John McLeod, Minor Heirs of Alexander McLeod.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants, William McLeod, Norman McLeod, Roderick McLeod, Donald McLeod, and Alexander McLeod, Jane McLeod, Mary McLeod, and John McLeod, minor children of Alexander McLeod, reside beyond the limits of this State, It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said non-resident defendants to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in March, A. D. 1860, and then and there plead or answer said petition or judgment pro confesso will be had as to them.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, the first Monday of December, A. D., 1859.

81*6t] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

State of North Carolina,
ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term 1859.

Duncan McNeill vs. John A. McNeill.

Attachment.

IN this case, it appearing to the Court that the defendant, John A. McNeill, has removed from this State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him. It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said defendant to be and appear at the next term of this Court to be held for said county at the court house in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said attachment, or judgment final by default, will be rendered against him.

Witness, John M. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Lumberton, the fourth Monday in November, A. D. 1859, and of American Independence the eighty-fourth year.

81*6t] J. M. HARTMAN, Clk.

State of North Carolina,
ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term 1859.

Duncan McKay, Dugald McKay, vs. Peter McKay, Alex'r McKay and others.

Petition for Partition of Land.

THIS cause coming on to be heard upon the Petition filed, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Peter McKay, Alex'r McKay, and others whose names are unknown, defendants, are non-residents of this State, It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the aforesaid non-resident defendants to be and appear at the next Term of our said Court, to be held for our said county, at the court house in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be heard ex parte, and judgment pro confesso entered as to them.

Witness, John M. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the fourth Monday in November, A. D. 1859, and of American Independence the eighty-fourth year.

81*6t] J. M. HARTMAN, Clk.

Blanks for sale at this Office.